The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.—NO. 6633. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

Unearthing the Frauds of Warmoth's Government.

Secret of the New-Orleans Times' Interest in His Fate.

Warrants Unearthed Which Might Avert a Seizure.

Refusal of the Committee of a Hundred, Here or Law.

Prospective Visit for Sympathy to the Metropolis.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—Enormous frauds are being developed in the Auditor's office under the administration of the late Auditor, connected with the issuing of State warrants for the use of the Warmoth-Democratic-Fusion Legislature and Commissioners of Election. Already the amounts discovered to have resulted in many instances, of which $50,000 worth are in the hands of the proprietors of the New-Orleans Times, said to be given him for a printer's bill, the actual amount of which did not more than $5,000. The banks here are on full of this kind of stuff that they are unable to discount any paper, even for some of their best customers. They have taken it at a very heavy discount, hoping to make a good thing of it as soon as the Fusion administration was inaugurated. These institutions are for the most part controlled by men who are hostile to opinion and sentiment to the Republicans and the Administration of President Grant. Any sudden change of fortune would topple some of them over, when the assets would be found to be stale accounts of very doubtful value.

The special session of the Legislature has just passed a bill against bribery, which was immediately signed by Gov. Pinchback. This law was introduced by Hon. M. Hahn, the member from St. Charles, and is well calculated to prevent many of the evils heretofore complained of in regard to the corrupt legislation which has prevailed here under the Warmoth administration, and which made the State a reproach in other parts of the country.

The impeachment trial will be commenced on Monday next, and will probably occupy not more than three days. Warmoth at least realizes his situation, and is very uneasy in regard to the same.

This afternoon a petition was filed by John H. McKee, in the United States District Court, against C. A. Weed, proprietor of the New-Orleans Times, alleging his bankruptcy, for the non-payment of certain notes amounting to ninety thousand. An order was issued to the United States Marshal to take possession of the Times establishment, as a provisional measure, until the further order of the Court, and Mr. Weed is ordered to show cause why he should not be declared a bankrupt. The Times establishment under these proceedings is closed. The J. H. McKee above referred to was formerly a partner in business in this city with Mr. Weed, and the petition filed by the former has no connection with political matters here.

The statement in the New-York Herald that Bishop Wilmer, of the Episcopal Church, had ordered prayers to be offered in the churches over his charge here for the benefit of the disappointed politicians who have been worsted in the late election, or for the pecuniary relief of this community, is declared by him to be false and without any foundation.

Action of the Committee of One Hundred—The Judge Bradley Proposition—A Visit to New-York, if Contemplated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Louisiana delegation, today, had a request before the Supreme Court, in an informal manner, that Justice Bradley be assigned to proceed to Louisiana to hold a special session of the Circuit Court, before which Judge Durell's recent action could be reviewed. It is entirely competent for the Court to take this action. Justice Bradley can go to New-Orleans, and alone, or with Circuit Judge Woods, open a session of the Court. The case could be immediately brought before that by appeal from Judge Durell's decision. They could either hear the whole case and make decision on its merits, or could certify a division and send the case at once to the Supreme Court of the United States. This action might easily be taken in time to bring the case here immediately after the holiday recess, which would insure a speedy judicial determination of all the legal questions involved. The answer of the Court is not yet given, but it is not at all improbable that the proposition will be complied with. Meantime a large number of the delegation have gone to New-York.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—After the Supreme Court adjourned today, ex-Judge Campbell, and others of the Subcommittee of the Louisiana delegation, had a conference with the Judges of the Court, and gave their reasons why they desired Associate Justice Bradley to proceed to New-Orleans to review the judicial proceedings of Judge Durell. Judge Bradley, instead of going thither on his own volition, preferred that request to do so should come from the delegation, who took the matter under advisement.

It was subsequently ascertained the Judges came to the conclusion that it new remains with Associate Justice Bradley himself to decide whether he will go to New-Orleans for the purpose already named.

The Louisiana Committee, at a meeting held this afternoon at Willard's Hotel, agreed to issue an address to the people of the United States, stating fairly the law and the facts in the case now disturbing that State, and to petition Congress for relief when its session shall be resumed, immediately after the holidays. The Committee adjourned to meet in New-York on Monday next, the Committee having determined that the best means of all parties to visit New-York and lay the whole matter before the people.

This afternoon the Committee went to the Capitol and paid their respects to Speaker Blaine in his reception-room.

ALABAMA.

Permanent Organization of the House of Representatives.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 20.—The House permanently organized today by the election of Maj. L. E. Pilcher as Speaker; Robert Barker, Clerk; E. Whitaker, [colored,] Door-keeper, and W. W. Turner, Assistant Clerk, all being Republicans. The disposition to retrace former action is no longer visible. All seems to be harmonious. In the election for door-keeper more votes were cast than there were members present; both the candidates were Republicans.

Ohio Finances.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 20.—The semi-annual report of the Ohio State Commissioner shows that the receipts for the period ending Nov. 15, 1872 were $276,000, and the disbursements $236,525. There was a deposit in New-York, at the date of the report, of $120,312, for the purchase and redemption of Ohio State securities. During the year 151 of the Bonded debt have been redeemed, and 27 others matured, but not presented for redemption on Nov. 15, were to be paid.

THE BOWLES CASE.

Attachment vs. Fashion Republican's Property, at Stockbridge, Mass.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 20.—The property of Samuel Appleton, of Boston, situated on Bellevue-avenue, was attached today by the sheriff on the writ of the Attorney-General of Rhode-Island. The amount is represented to be worth $50,000, and would not probably net more than $30,000 were it put up for auction.

THE TENISON GIGANTY CASE.

An Unexpected Turn in the Affair—Some Fresh Sin Pronounced by Counsel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHOENIXVILLE, Friday, Dec. 20, 1872.

The case of Henry Porter Tenison, the alleged lineal descendant of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was arrested in this city on a charge of bigamy, assumed an entire new phase today, and now the people are excited as to what will turn up next. It will be remembered that when he was indicted his case was set down for the December Sessions. In the interim the strongest effort has been made to secure sufficient evidence to convict him of the charge preferred against him, but the alleged first wife is a great mistake unsuccessful. The alleged first wife is in Ireland, and her presence is necessary to convict. In the Court of Sessions today, Judge Henry M. Taylor presiding, Tenison's counsel, William J. Thorne, moved that the prisoner be discharged on his own recognizance, in accordance with the statutes, the People not being ready for trial.

District-Attorney Coffin and Hon. Allard Anthony, acting for the People, presented five affidavit to show cause why he should be held longer to await the arrival of the necessary proof. Considerable argument followed, when finally the Court decided to discharge the prisoner.

Tenison was all this time in Court, and a quiet but apparently deeply interested looker-on. As soon as the Court announced his discharge, he started to go; but, to the surprise of everyone in the Court-room, his progress was arrested by Sheriff Fricker, who served another warrant of arrest upon him. Tenison looked as his counsel, Mr. Thorne, with surprise, but the latter nodded his head all right, when the prisoner went along with the Sheriff quietly back to his prison home.

The new proceeding against this new notorious individual is an odd document, and of such an interesting nature, that we give it verbatim, as the warrant of attorney is filled out:

COMMONWEALTH, ss. ROLLIN—COMPLAINT BEFORE THE TRIAL COURT.—COURT OF DUTCHESS N. Y.—Terry Mapes, District, vs. Henry Porter Tenison, defendant. To the above-named defendant: You are hereby required to appear before the Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Phoenixville, in and for the county of Chester, on the 2d day of December, 1872, wrongfully and by use of false pretenses and misrepresentations induce Mary Ann Mapes, the wife in the service of plaintiff and to whom plaintiff was then and there lawfully married, to leave the service of plaintiff and to live with and cohabit with the defendant, and thereby broke and enter upon the plaintiff's close and premises situate in the city of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, upon which plaintiff resided, and, with intent to seduce and debauch the said Mary Mapes, did, on the 2d day of November, 1872, wrongfully and by the use of false pretenses and misrepresentations induce Mary from the house and service of plaintiff and to leave the same; that defendant is now carrying away his said lawful married wife, and has failed to provide for her support, and has refused to support her, and has neglected and refused to support the plaintiff's children by the said Mary Mapes, and has refused to support the plaintiff's children by Mary Mapes, which were previously thereto, as since, furnished said Mary L. Mapes with clothing and support, and plaintiff is still entitled to the services of said Mary L. Mapes, as his lawful wife, and the aforesaid acts of defendant were done without the consent of plaintiff, and against the will of plaintiff, and with the intent to deprive plaintiff of the services of said Mary L. Mapes, and to accomplish the purposes aforesaid, did by means of the wrongful practices aforesaid, induce, persuade, influence and entice said Mary L. Mapes to leave the service and said Mary L. Mapes to leave the plaintiff's house and service, and accompany the defendant from the city of Poughkeepsie, aforesaid, to the city of Chester, in the county of Chester, thereby the feelings of said Mary L. Mapes, the plaintiff was greatly injured, and her usefulness in the management of plaintiff's family impaired, and the feelings of plaintiff greatly injured, and the plaintiff was put to great loss and damage from the loss of the service of said Mary L. Mapes, and was compelled to and did expend considerable sums of money in pursuing and recovering the said Mary L. Mapes.

All of which cause plaintiff's damage in the sum of $5,000. WITHOUT this, etc.

This sudden turn in this widely-known case is the principal topic of conversation among the legal fraternity, and the answer to the complaint will be filed to-morrow or next day. Those who have watched Tenison closely, and who are familiar with facts yet unknown to the public, believe he is crazy. He is said to be from a medical authority that insanity is hereditary in his family.

There is much "behind the scenes" in this case which reveals sorrow and trouble in a social circle in Poughkeepsie. One Poughkeepsie lady, more especially identified with the case, has written a letter to Tenison sympathizing with him and denouncing Miss Mapes.

Tenison's first acquaintance with Miss Mapes was made in a railway-car, through a Mrs. Morris, who conveyed a note from him to her in a social manner. There is no doubt that his suit for the hand was positively added by more than one person in Poughkeepsie.

A Railroad Accident and a Remarkable Escape from Scalds or Safe.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, Dec. 19.

A fearful accident, accompanied with a most miraculous escape from a terrible death, occurred on the Wilmington, Columbia, and Augusta Railroad, near Fair Bluff, on Tuesday night. The accident occurred to the 8½ P. M. Southern-bound train, at about 9 o'clock, when about two and a half miles this side of Fair Bluff, and was caused, it is said, by a broken rail. The mail and second-class coaches were thrown from the track, and the engine, express-car, first-class coach, and sleeping-car passed about one-quarter of a mile before stopping, the force and the momentum of the express-car running on the ties for this distance, while the balance of the detached portion of the train kept the track.

The two sleeping-cars were thrown partly off the track. The moment the train left the track it overturned and fire was scattered over the seats. When the passengers all managed to make their escape, nearly all of them getting out at the windows. The stoves in the sleeping-coaches also set fire to them, but the flames were extinguished by the conductor, but these coaches afterward caught from the first-class passenger-coach, and in a short time the three were entirely consumed.

We are glad to be able to state that, with the exception of a few slight bruises, no one was injured; which is something that appears to us to be little short of a miracle, when the escapes and shocks of the narrators of the sleeping-cars was all heard, and these, with the passengers, were put into a box-car and taken to Fair Bluff, where they arrived about 10 o'clock, one hour after the arrival of the train. Here they were cared for, and taken on their way to the Northern-bound train, which was due here yesterday morning, some of the unhurt passengers of the scene of the accident with the train bound South. The track is all clear now, however.

The Wrecked Sleeping-Car Conductor Committing Suicide.

From the Boston Journal, Dec. 20.

The brief cable dispatch announcing the dismal news of the ship Madeleine, was all on board, has caused general sorrow in this city, where Capt. Josephus Dawes, her late commander, was well known and highly esteemed. The ship was lost on the coast of Northumberland, Scotland, probably in one of the terrific gales which have recently swept along the shores of that country. She has lately arrived at London from the Philippine Islands, with a full cargo, and was commanded and owned by the unfortunate master himself here.

The Madeleine was one of the finest vessels belonging to this port, of 1,700 tons register, nearly new, and of superior sailing qualities, having been built in 1870 by Mr. Paul Curtis at East Boston, for Capt. Dawes and others, and named in honor of the Empress. Capt. Dawes was the principal owner, having 31 on the Empress. Capt. Dawes was the principal owner, having 31 on the Empress. Capt. Dawes was the principal owner, having 31 on the Empress.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21—1 A. M.—The low barometer on Thursday night over Indiana and Ohio has moved north-eastward over the lower lake region into Canada, accompanied by very brisk winds; heavy rains have prevailed from Florida to Tennessee, Pennsylvania and Connecticut; from the latter region to the lakes and the St. Lawrence Valley very generally snow; clear weather and northerly to westerly winds are now prevailing from the Gulf to the lakes, and the Atlantic States, with occasional snow and rain, and northerly and westerly winds.

PROBABILITIES.

For the New-England and Middle States fresh and occasionally brisk northerly to westerly winds, clear and clearing weather and falling temperature; for the South Atlantic and Gulf States, fresh to brisk northerly winds and clearing but partly cloudy weather with lower temperatures; for the Gulf States, Tennessee, and Kentucky north-easterly to north-westerly winds and clear weather with low temperature; from the Ohio Valley and Middle States to the Lakes and upper Lake region, northerly to westerly winds and generally clear and cold weather.

The Weather in the North-west.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The great storm of yesterday throughout the North-west occurred contrary to the predictions of the Weather Bureau of the War Department. For two days the weather report had been announcing clear skies and fair weather, when it persisted in being cloudy, and after a dash of snow the day before yesterday, and a pouring rain on one of the most extensive storms that have been a long time. Twelve hours after the storm had generally commenced the Weather Bureau came out with the probabilities for today, predicting what had already passed. The sky was bright this morning, although nearly every thoroughfare was blocked with snow.

Snow in the West.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 20.—There have been heavy storms in the mountains here. There was a snow slide at Alta, Little Cottonwood, by which the buildings of the Emma Mine were carried away. Two men were severely cut and bruised, and two others were taken down by the slide, but were not seriously injured.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—The snowstorm of yesterday reached last night. About three inches of snow fell. The weather today was clear and cold.

Severe Storm at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 20.—A heavy snow-storm has prevailed all day from the north-east.

The steam-ship North America sailed this morning for Liverpool via Newfoundland. The steam-ship St. Laurent, from Havre, bound to New-York, put in today for coal. Arthur Crowe, of the brig Cavour, was washed overboard on the passage from St. Martin to Lockport. The bark Dardanelles, of Prince Edward's Island, from London with Government stores, arrived this morning. She was supposed lost, as she sailed the first week in October.

The snow-storm has prevented the arrival of any train from the West or East since yesterday.

The Storm Near Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The morning passenger-train on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, coming west, was detained five hours at Boston Corners, this morning, by snow drifts ten feet deep. A furious rain set in and was prevailing there at the time, and the train was unable to get over the top of the embankment, on which trains have been blown from the track.

Snow-Storm in Maine.

BANGOR, Me. Dec. 20.—About eight inches of snow fell here last night and today, blocking the roads and delaying the trains on the different railroads several hours. Some of the country stages, which left at 10 o'clock A. M., had not arrived at 10 o'clock P. M.

Cold Weather in Kansas.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Dec. 20.—The mercury this morning was 16° below zero, which was the lowest for the past five years.

Ship Masters—Local Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer of Dickinson's drug-store, No. 5 Partrow: 6 A. M., 26°; 9 A. M., 30½°; 12 M., 30°; 3 P. M., 31¾°; 6 P. M., 30°; 9 P. M., 30°; 12 P. M., 29°; average temperature yesterday, 29½°.

INDIA.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Lackawanna at Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.—The United States steamer Lackawanna arrived here today from Singapore via Penang.

CUBA.

Arrival of Mr. Delano at Havana—The Tobacco Crop—The Harvest.

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—Mr. Columbus Delano has arrived here.

It is expected that the tobacco crop will be large.

The local finance is decreasing.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

Operations Against the Modocs in Oregon—"Captain Jack" Surrounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—The latest news from the Modoc Indian country states that Major Green was preparing to surround "Captain Jack" and his band. The military are moving with great caution. The Indians offer to meet the troops ten to one, and will never surrender.

An Attack Momentarily Expected—"Capt. Jack's" Position.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—News from the seat of the war with the Modocs is to the effect that an attack by the troops is momentarily expected to take place. Capt. Jack's camp is not as difficult to be reached as was at first supposed. The Modocs came back to the old battle-ground on Lost River and challenged the troops to fight there. A few shots were exchanged, without effect on either side. The Modocs were seen on the mountains watching the movements of the soldiers. Reinforcements were going to Yreka for more arms and ammunition.

Coal-Miners' Strike in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 20.—About 500 coal-miners, employed in the mines at and in the immediate vicinity of Springfield, Ill., struck yesterday for an advance of twenty-five per cent. The owners have determined to resist the demand.

Supposed Absconding or a Straight Check.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—John L. Bixby, confidential clerk of W. W. Candless, General Agent of the Star Union Freight line, is reported to have absconded. It is supposed to Canada, with a considerable amount of the funds of the Company.

The Weather at Our Markets.

Capt. Yule, of the Sanitary Company of the Police Department, yesterday submitted to the Commissioners a detailed report of the work accomplished since Jan. 1 to the present time. The following is a list of the meat, fish, &c., seized as unfit for food:

Cattle, 31; sheep, 222; hogs, 67; veal (carcasses), 27; "bob" calves, 1,041; lambs, 61; pigs, 1; rabbits, 209; calves, 22; pounds of meat, 7,000; beef, 2,000 pounds; pork, 500 pounds; buffalo-meat, 1,000 pounds; poultry, 1,000 pounds; fish, 600 pounds; oysters, 75 pounds; venison, 100 pounds; veal

IN TROUBLE.

The Article Is for the Vienna Exposition Commissioner.

The Case of Kennard & Sexton—Only One Juror Opposed to Conviction.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL

Important Testimony Given in the Case of Dr. Irish.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Business and the Business Enterprises of the Quaker City.

Statements that Appear Strange; but are Nevertheless True.

People Actually Live in Their Own Houses in that Favored Locality.

Characteristics of the Philadelphians—On Inquiry He is Determined to be a Methodist

Person with Manufacturing Intelligence—What He Makes and Its Value.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 8 1872.

A gentleman remarked to me today, "Philadelphia has hardly begun to grow yet. The city is spreading in all directions. Never has building been so extensively carried on as it is now. No less than 6,395 building permits were granted last year, and, in the course of time, the city bids fair to entirely cover the 130 square miles of land which are within its limits in accordance with the act of the State Legislature of 1854. Squares upon squares of houses now stand where four or five years ago young men used to play base-ball and go gunning, and even down in the old districts, the city has encroached on apparently natural boundaries, and some of its features as Penn Square are swept away. For instance, Dock Creek, at the mouth of which William Penn first set foot on the site of future Philadelphia, was a considerable stream of water which formed a natural canal into the heart of the city. It is entirely built over, and merchandise is now transported along its route in heavy wagons instead of in vessels. How great and complete is the change may be gathered from the fact stated in the local records, that a vessel, "loaded with rum, from Barbadoes," once lay and discharged her cargo on the very spot now occupied by the time-honored Girard Bank, on Third-street, and that one "John Reynolds lost his only daughter by drowning in Dock Creek, by Hudson's alley." This latter spot is now Hudson-street, above Third-street. Thus Philadelphia has grown and grown till it now numbers a population of over 700,000 souls, women, and children.

One cannot pass four and twenty hours in Philadelphia without noting some characteristics in which it conspicuously differs from such densely populated trading centres as New-York, Chicago, and Boston. One of the more immediately obvious is this tone of domesticity pervading the city. This has nothing to do with what is termed "Quaker influence." I have no reason to suppose that the average Philadelphian is instinctively more moral than the average New-Yorker or Chicagoan; but there is one element in his mode of living which should tend to make him so. It is the general custom of every man inhabiting his own house; a custom demonstrated by the vast area covered with houses suitable and only large enough for the families of men of very moderate means. The piles of unhealthy, crowded tenement-houses, which are the bane of New-York City, are not to be seen here. The class that lives in hotels and boarding-houses is very small in numbers. Every one lives in his own rented or purchased house, from the mechanic to the millionaire; and one result of this is shown in the comparatively few places of amusement to be found here in proportion to the population. Men and women in other cities, who cannot find the privacy they seek in the general parlor of a boarding-house, and who do not care to visit their evenings in their bedrooms, must off to the theatre and the concert-room. Here they stay at home, enjoying their evening in a quiet and domestic fashion, and resting themselves after the labors of the day, instead of still further exhausting their energies. I have conversed on this topic with several young married men who are engaged in our own profession—journalism—a profession not remarkable for its emoluments or for the thrift of those who follow it. To my surprise, I found that they all own the houses in which they live, and that some of them have already paid a considerable portion of the purchase money on their homes. I naturally inquired how this was brought about, and was quickly enlightened as to the simplicity of the arrangement. As soon as a young man has saved a few hundred dollars he at once begins to cast about to buy a house in a pleasant locality. When he has made his selection he pays down in some building association, on which he pays regular monthly installments. Every week the privilege of borrowing money to pay for a house is put up to auction among the members, at a rate of interest limited to six per cent. per annum. The one who bids the highest premium gets the binding loan for that week, buys his house, and gives a first mortgage on it to the society. In a stipulated number of years the installments on his shares, and the interest, have paid for his house, and, yet they do not amount, in the course of a year, to more than the rental of a very moderate sized dwelling. Again, land-owners build large squares or blocks of houses and sell them on such easy terms of payment that all are tempted to buy. Yesterday I saw an advertisement in the *Ledger*, inserted by a well-known Philadelphia capitalist, from which I extract all that is valuable to those who may be interested in this house-owning question:

"TO NEWLY-MARRIED PERSONS AND OTHERS WHO ARE TALKING OF GETTING A HOME.—I have built at ——and —— streets, (within seven blocks of ——street,) with a view of improving the neighborhood, thirty-one handsome three-story and bath-room, small three-story Mansard roof houses. They are built of good material and under superintendence, and are now just about finished. They contain seven rooms; only five rooms on each floor, if desired. The cellars are high above the street, and have title gardens in front, and front bay-windows or parlors.

"They will be sold on reasonable terms to parties that can pay of its worth some cash payment. The first payment required is very small. The title deeds are perfect, and the property is more than ordinarily well worth the price."

I took the liberty of calling on this gentleman, and asked him about the houses, and on what terms he would be prepared to sell me one. They are eight-roomed edifices, in a nice street, and have heaters, and bath-room, and marble mantel-pieces. They are built of red brick, with brown-stone facings, and have cheerful bay-windows in front and small gardens in front and rear. I told him that I had just arrived in Philadelphia, but, of course, did not hint that my visit was likely to come to an end in a few days. He informed me that the price of one of the houses would be $4,100, including $64 a year ground rent; that if I could bring good references as to my respectability, he would take $200 cash down and quarterly payments of $50 of the balance, I to pay him six per cent. per annum interest on the unpaid purchase-money, and give him a deed as the house which he was to retain till the whole $4,100 was paid. In this way the House-

holder is enabled to be a householder for a comparatively small sum, and, in the course of time, the city bids fair to entirely cover the 130 square miles of land which are within its limits in accordance with the act of the State Legislature of 1854. Squares upon squares of houses now stand where four or five years ago young men used to play base-ball and go gunning, and even down in the old districts, the city has encroached on apparently natural boundaries, and some of its features as Penn Square are swept away. For instance, Dock Creek, at the mouth of which William Penn first set foot on the site of future Philadelphia, was a considerable stream of water which formed a natural canal into the heart of the city. It is entirely built over, and merchandise is now transported along its route in heavy wagons instead of in vessels. How great and complete is the change may be gathered from the fact stated in the local records, that a vessel, "loaded with rum, from Barbadoes," once lay and discharged her cargo on the very spot now occupied by the time-honored Girard Bank, on Third-street, and that one "John Reynolds lost his only daughter by drowning in Dock Creek, by Hudson's alley." This latter spot is now Hudson-street, above Third-street. Thus Philadelphia has grown and grown till it now numbers a population of over 700,000 souls, women, and children.

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"TO NEWLY-MARRIED PERSONS AND OTHERS WHO ARE TALKING OF GETTING A HOME.—I have built at ——and —— streets, (within seven blocks of ——street,) with a view of improving the neighborhood, thirty-one handsome three-story and bath-room, small three-story Mansard roof houses. They are built of good material and under superintendence, and are now just about finished. They contain seven rooms; only five rooms on each floor, if desired. The cellars are high above the street, and have title gardens in front, and front bay-windows or parlors.

"They will be sold on reasonable terms to parties that can pay of its worth some cash payment. The first payment required is very small. The title deeds are perfect, and the property is more than ordinarily well worth the price."

I took the liberty of calling on this gentleman, and asked him about the houses, and on what terms he would be prepared to sell me one. They are eight-roomed edifices, in a nice street, and have heaters, and bath-room, and marble mantel-pieces. They are built of red brick, with brown-stone facings, and have cheerful bay-windows in front and small gardens in front and rear. I told him that I had just arrived in Philadelphia, but, of course, did not hint that my visit was likely to come to an end in a few days. He informed me that the price of one of the houses would be $4,100, including $64 a year ground rent; that if I could bring good references as to my respectability, he would take $200 cash down and quarterly payments of $50 of the balance, I to pay him six per cent. per annum interest on the unpaid purchase-money, and give him a deed as the house which he was to retain till the whole $4,100 was paid. In this way the House-

But perhaps the most striking difference between New-York City and Philadelphia is to be found in the character of the main business of the two cities. It is common to remark that Philadelphia displays no business energy and enterprise, and to contrast her unfavorably with New-York in this respect. It is also customary to attribute this alleged lack of enterprise to the effects of "Quaker influence." This Quaker influence is a bugbear with many. They look upon it as a cause of delay in the onward progress of Philadelphia, which may some day be distributed in its effects by turning the trade of the city into more active channels. These statements are, for the most part, men who desire to jump at large wealth rather than to labor steadily for its acquisition. Now, I cannot see, in the first place, any traces of this much-dreaded Quaker influence; but in the second place, I do see unmistakable evidence of wide-spread energy and enterprise. With regard to the Quakers, I am told that they number now but a trifling portion of the population of the city. A gentleman, himself a member of the Society of Friends, told me today, that he estimates the number of Orthodox Quakers in Philadelphia at 5,000 or 6,000. I can say this, that I have been over three days in the city, during which time I have been roaming about in all directions, and that I have encountered only one broad-brim, and have not to me the first coal-scuttle bonnet. So far from their peculiar tenetings and austere habits of life exerting any influence over the business community, I hear them always spoken of with respect, but also invariably as being of no special account, as a body or as individuals, in the circles of trade. The power of the Quaker in Philadelphia is gone. He has been set aside by a more active and more worldly generation. As to his delaying the growth and commercial progress of the city, the figures which I give below are the best denial to so silly and uncalled-for an assertion.

But there is a very marked difference in the character of the business of Philadelphia and New-York City. The stranger does not note here the everlasting hurry-scurry of Broadway and Wall-street. And for this reason. As a whole, the business of Philadelphia as compared with that of New-York, is legitimate rather than speculative; production occupies the place of jobbing and importing. Philadelphia is truly a great manufacturing city, and her business men are to be found in widely-scattered factories, rather than in whole thoroughfares of crowded counting-houses. The young businessmen have been educated to be manufacturers. They are content to follow in the footsteps of their fathers, and accumulate wealth by useful and productive industry. They feel that they cannot manage their factories and at the same time launch out into more speculative and less legitimate undertakings; and it is this holding back from ventures for which they have no time or liking, that leads the more darting New-Yorker and Chicagoan to charge them with a lack of business energy and enterprise. But let any unbiased person take a run through these factories, and see the thousands upon thousands of men, women, and children employed in them. Let him note their annual production, and the high class of manufactures turned out from them. He will remark, too, in nearly every one, some additional building that has been run up within the year; some new and costly machinery in process of erection, to meet the ever-increasing demand for their supply. Which men, think you, are more useful in their generation, or more entitled to the regard of the whole community—these steady, hard-working, pushing producers, or the more so-called but less stable jobber and speculator in grain and dry goods?

That Philadelphia is a great manufacturing city, ever advancing and enlarging, is proclaimed by the fact that, according to the census of 1870, she had then 8,500 manufacturing establishments, the aggregate productions of which reached the startling total of $336,000,000. After making all fair deductions for increase of prices, this large sum represents a production more than twice as great as that of the year 1860. But Philadelphia has made rapid strides in the last two years. New factories have been built, old ones enlarged, and new manufactures introduced; and I am credibly informed that the lowest estimate of the present manufactures of the city is $400,000,000. To this large manufacturing business must be added the shipping trade of the port and the enormous trade in coal, oil, &c. The total quantity of coal brought to Philadelphia by railroad and canal in the year 1871, for domestic consumption alone, was 2,038,012 tons, an increase of 5,991 tons over the year 1870. The first full cargo of petroleum which left the United States was shipped from Philadelphia on the 19th November, 1861, in the bark Elizabeth Watts. The brig was 298 tons registered and carried 3,800 barrels of crude oil. In 1871 Philadelphia exported no less than 55,288,347 gallons of petroleum to foreign countries, against 42,952,797 gallons in 1870. The refining capacity of Philadelphia is about 4,000 barrels of crude oil per day.

But let us look for a moment a little more in detail into the enormous manufacturing business of Philadelphia. Let us see what manufactured iron, cotton, woolens, chemicals, and other products this city distributes in the course of a year. The census returns of 1870 give statistics which, though of course far below those of the present year, are more reliable as a source of information than any estimates of today, hastily made by individuals, are likely to be, and are so recent that any one, by adding a probable increase to them, can judge of what the present manufacturing business of Philadelphia is and must be. They were compiled by Mr. Lorin Blodget, the General Appraiser of the Port of Philadelphia, a gentleman equally well known for the laborious and intelligent spirit which

OUR POLICE.

A Glance at the Pay-Roll and its Apparatus.

What a Large Force is Employed—How the Expenses Have Been Reduced—Interesting Facts About Rascares.

The Auditing Committee of the Board of the Police Department for the month of November last:

COMMISSIONERS.

Henry Smith	$10,000
Benjamin F. Manierre	10,000
Charles S. Barrett, Treasurer	10,000

George W. Walker, Inspector	$3,000
George W. Walker, Inspector	3,000
Secretary	3,000

Jacob H. Hawley, Chief Clerk	$3,000
George F. Goff, Treasurer's Book-keeper	2,000
Samuel M. Allen, Property Clerk	2,000
George M. Neilson, Stenographer	2,000
Joseph B. Pollock, President's Secretary	2,000
George Sargeant, Clerk of superintendent	2,000
Edward Gallagher, Inspector's Clerk	1,800
Peter Thomson, Stenographer	1,800
Samuel T. Vandegrift, Counsel	5,000

1. Charles V. Bosworth	$3,000
2. Humphrey Bowers	3,000
3. Wickens Clark, Jr.	3,000
4. Matthew G. Hollenbush	3,000
5. Peter J. Hotaling	3,000
6. Seth Swayze, Jr.	3,000
7. Henry Wilson	3,000
8. William Dennis	3,000
9. Jesse P. Bowers	2,500
10. John F. Solomon	2,500
11. Solon W. Green, Jr.	2,500
12. Robert W. DeGrushe	2,500
13. William H. Moore	2,500
14. Edward Sanford	2,500
15. Charles Hamilton	2,500
16. Tunis Backelon	2,500
17. Richard J. Keller	2,500
18. Samuel Stevens	2,500
19. Francis M. Layton	2,500
20. James Tarner	2,500
21. Joseph Du Puley	2,500

FIRE-MARSHAL, &c.

Fire-Marshal	$3,000
Chief Engineer, Assistant Fire-Marshal	2,500
Lieut. H. De Camp, Fire-Marshal	1,800
Patrick J. Dwyer, Assistant Clerk	1,200

TELEGRAPH.

James Crowley, Superintendent	$2,000
Geo. J. Stephens, Operator	1,200
Chas. Wynne, Operator	1,200
Wm. Hamilton, Operator	1,200
Chas. H. Rosworth, Operator	1,200
Jesse Bonifant, Operator	1,200
Geo. A. Lambrecht, Operator	1,200

SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

1. Patrick McDonnell	$2,500
2. Peter Speight	2,500
3. Alexander McIntosh	2,500
4. Alfred E. M. Purdy	2,500
5. Francis A. Thomas	2,500
6. John Johnson	2,500
7. Alfred W. Bunker	2,500
8. P. Saville	2,500
9. Edward Whitaker	2,500
10. Augustus Heaton	2,500
11. Theophilus Stocker	2,500
12. Morris H. Hoffy	2,500
13. Jacob Rodenstein	2,500
14. J. E. M. Lecky	2,500
15. Aaron P. Dakyns	2,500

EMPLOYES.

James Sidney, inspector of gas	$2,500
Jacob Weiss, janitor, U. S. C.	1,000
Nathaniel D. Evans, architect	1,800
Thomas Hunter, janitor	1,200
Thos. Y. Orr, telegraph line man	1,200
Isaac Stratton, engineer	1,200
Joseph Hoffman, engineer	1,200
Daniel Kelly, Gwinn's Hall, janitor	900
Mary Ostrin, scrubber	240
Mary Dougherty, scrubber	240
Mary Donnelly, scrubber	240
Timothy Cannon, janitor, Tenth Precinct	900
Timothy Cannon, janitor, Tenth Precinct	900
Wm. A. Burrell, janitor, Fourteenth Precinct	900
Wm. Henderson, janitor, Fifteenth Precinct	900
Wm. M. Strong, janitor, Sixteenth Precinct	900
Joseph Strong, janitor, Seventeenth Precinct	900
Archibald Barrick, janitor, Seventeenth Precinct	900
Charles W. Clark, janitor, Twenty-fifth Pre.	900
Charles F. Woolsey, janitor, Twenty-sixth Pre.	900
Edward Hughes, janitor, Twenty-seventh Pre.	900
Owen D. Watson, janitor, Twenty-seventh Precinct	900
James Crosby, janitor, Twenty-ninth Pre.	900
Daniel Dunsbach, janitor, Thirty-second Precinct	900
Daniel Dunsbach, janitor, Central Depot	900

EMPLOYES IN TWENTY-FOURTH PRECINCT.

1. Sullivan, Jno. D., pilot	$1,500
2. Huyck, Geo., assistant engineer	1,099
3. Reed, Jos., fireman	720
4. Kennedy, Jos., fireman	720
5. Welsh, Patrick, deck-man	720
6. McCabe, Thomas, deck-man	720
7. Cassidy, Alonzo, steward	900
8. McGuire, Jas., cook	900
9. Bishop, Anthony, deck-man	720
10. Leonard, Thos., waiter	720
11. Lee, Jno., steward	900

HORSEMEN AND STABLEMEN FOR MOUNTED SQUAD.

1. Lenahan James	$720
2. Lenahan John	720
Keller Austin	720

THE FORCE.

24 Captains	$2,000
1 Lieutenant	1,600
224 Patrolmen	1,500
2 Patrolmen, special service squad	1,600
1 Doorman	1,500

The above pay-roll shows the monthly expenditures in the Police Department for salaries to be $3,376,884, divided as follows:

Commissioners	$10,000
Superintendent and Inspectors	6,000
Chief Clerk, Clerk to the Superintendent and Clerks, Stenographers	20,000
Property Clerk	2,000
Fire-Marshal's Office	11,400
Telegraph Superintendent and Operators	11,200
Police Surgeons	2,500
Police Court Office	2,400
Employés on Harbor Police-boats	6,000
Stablemen for Mounted Squad	1,440
Captains, Sergeants, Patrolmen and doorman	3,653,700
Total	$3,676,884

Four Commissioners are not necessary to govern the Department in an efficient manner. Three of the Commissioners could be certainly dispensed with, and the duties of the positions rendered vacant could be concentrated in the hands of one man of good executive ability, who should be willing to perform the duties for a salary of $10,000 per annum, making a saving of $21,500 in the salaries of the Commissioners. The Superintendent's salary should be reduced to $7,500, the highest salary paid to ex-Superintendent Kennedy. The chief clerk should perform all the duties of the position for $6,000 per annum, and the work which at present is required to be done by twenty-two deputy clerks, with salaries ranging from $1,000 to $2,800, could be performed by one-half the number, and thus they would not work as hard as clerks and book-keepers in mercantile houses, while $1,500 per annum would be ample compensation. The expenses of the Fire-Marshal's Department could be easily reduced one-half, and three out of the four patrolmen detailed to that Department might be sent to do patrol duty without detriment to the service. The Superintendent of Telegraph and the operators do not receive extravagant salaries, and that Department could not be run any cheaper than it is now. Reform is, however, imperatively demanded in the choice of operators. Men of intelligence and having a practical knowledge of telegraphy should be appointed in place of the political favorites at present on duty. The Police Surgeons could not be well dispensed with, but the duties could be well performed by two, instead of fifteen Surgeons, and their pay should be reduced to $1,000 per annum. An act passed by the Legislature of 1870 gave the Board of Police the power to appoint an Inspector of Gas, to be attached to the Fire-Marshal's Bureau. The first appointee was Alderman McLaren, who never even made the pretense of attending to the duties of the office. He was succeeded by Mr. Sidney, who was for Amos Stookey is seen at Police Head-quarters about once a month, and that is pay-day; and we would advise Webster to know where the Fire-Marshal's office is. If he has ever inspected any gas, his reports have never been made, and is quite certain, and the position is an entirely useless sinecure. The same may be said of Col. Henry Benney, who holds the position of Deputy Clerk, but whose only duty is comprised in the act of drawing pay. Jacob Messer is Interpreter, and has been appointed to the position for doing nothing. He is supposed to be attached to the Fire-Marshal's office, and it is said at the keeper of a bonded warehouse in the lower part of the City. Until the present month there were on the pay-rolls of the Department thirteen janitors at $900 per annum. Seven only were, for the most part, employed. The others, being political favorites, and early in the present month they were all removed. There never was any necessity for their appointment in the first place, as there are only fourteen station-houses in the City, and this fact is clearly proved by their summary removal at a single stroke. Of the two stenographers employed at the Police Central Office, for the purpose of taking testimony at the trials of delinquent policemen, one could be readily dispensed with, thus saving $1,800 per annum, and the patrolman at present detailed to assist the stenographers might be returned to patrol duty. The above figures show clearly where a great saving in the expenses of the Police Department could be made yearly, without in the least interfering with the efficiency of the force.

The following table will show the amount of money which would be saved annually to the

salaries alone:

One Police Commissioner	$10,000
Two Commissioners	20,000
Chief Clerk	3,000
Book-keeper	2,000
Property Clerk	2,000
Stenographer	2,000
Fire-Marshal	3,000
Assistant Fire-Marshal	2,500
Clerk to Fire-Marshal	1,800
Superintendent of Telegraph and Operators	2,500
Police Surgeons	2,500
Collector of Gas	2,500
Janitor, employer, and scrubbers at Central Office	1,200
Janitors	11,700
Harbor Police	6,000
Stablemen	1,440
Three Captains	6,000
Two Sergeants	3,000
One Hundred and Eighty-four Patrolmen	276,000
One Doorman	1,500
One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Two Patrolmen	2,952,000
Total	$3,376,884

These figures show a saving of $661,500 on the present, or more than enough to pay the salaries of 441 patrolmen. The need of more patrolmen is felt in the City above Fifty-fifth-street, and the addition of at least 50 to the force would greatly increase the efficiency of the police system in that section of the City. Three more precincts could be formed and the lieutenants and sergeants necessary to command them could be appointed from the present force. The need of more patrolmen is also felt in the City below Spruce

THE TURF.

Our Review of the Racing Season of 1872.

The July and Early Meetings of the Saratoga Association—Sport at Monmouth Park—Fall Meeting of the Kentucky Association.

THIRD PAPER.

SARATOGA ASSOCIATION—JULY MEETING.

A short interval of rest from the strife and excitement at Long Branch brought us to the great meeting of the Saratoga Association, as that famous Summer resort. Here the plans had gathered in strong force, for the events to be decided were of great import to the racing community. Since the memorial meeting in 1866, Saratoga has grown to be the most important and interesting racing point in this country, and the very large attendance at the games this year proves this fact. The initial race was the Travers Stake, for three-year olds, a mile and three-quarters. Out of eighty-one nominations, nine started, viz., Joe Daniels, Silent Friend, by Imp. Australian and an "outsider," was second; Wade Hampton third. The second race was an all-aged sweepstakes, a mile and a quarter, which Harry Bassett won, beating Victoria and Littleton, who made a dead heat for second place, Ortolan being fourth. The time was 2:11¾. The third event was the Flash Stakes, for two-year olds, half a mile, which Tom Bowling won, beating Silk Stocking, Corn Lisa, and eight other youngsters. The time was 50½ seconds, the best race (weights considered) over run by a two-year old on the course. The last event of the day was a mile dash, which Kingfisher, with a patched-up leg, won in the fast time of 1:43¾. Paddledess was his competitor. The second day opened with a steeple-chase, which was won by Tammany, beating Lobelia, Tennyson, Astronomer, and Midlothian. Then came a dash of a mile and three-quarters, for all ages, in which Harry Bassett was on the card. Before it, however, came the Saratoga Stakes, for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, which was cleverly won by Gov. Bowie's splendid colt Caseby, by imp. Eclipse, out of Long Branch was second, Eleanora third, Minnie W., Count D'Orsay, Reviler, and five others started. The time was fast—1:17¾. Now came the great race for the Saratoga Cup, between Longfellow and Bassett. Defender also started, but he was never in the race. Bassett had everything in his favor. Col. McDaniel had left the Branch before the meeting was over, and gave Harry a good rest and time to recover, while the sordid old man who owned Longfellow started him in a three in five race; the last heat of which was run in 1:49¾, and he then sent him to Saratoga with a weak leg. When they started, Bassett was fortunate enough to win the inside, and the race was over split they were 150 yards from home, when Longfellow, who had broken down at the half-mile pole, began to falter, and was then beaten a short length in the fastest two and a quarter miles ever run in this country, viz., 3:49. Bassett, however, covered himself with glory. He ran a remarkable race, but we could never concede him to be the equal of Longfellow. The concluding race of the day was a dash of a mile and a half, for which Buckden, Gray Planet, Jury, and Piedmont started. The race resulted in a dead-heat between Buckden and Gray Planet, and the purse was divided. The distance was run in 2:43¼. The fourth day's sports began with a dash of a mile, in which Alarm further distinguished himself by beating the fastest time then existing for the distance. The race was run in 1:43¾, Baddeless second, and Kingfisher third. Following this was a sailing race of a mile and a half, and Allie Hunt, who sold lowest in the pools, proved the winner, beating Sanford, Mary Louise, and Buckden. The time was 2:40¾. Tubman then won the two-mile dash, tunes Ana being second, Lochiel third, and John Merryman fourth. Time, 3:39¾. There was a hard shower just previous to this race, and the track was very heavy, and this performance of Tubman, under the circumstances, was extraordinary. The fifth day began with a hurdle race of two miles, and Lochiel beat Astronomer, Tammany, and Lobelia; then Luna, by Asteroid, out of Glenalvie, by Glencoe, won a three-quarter dash for two-year olds in 1:19, defeating Liverpool, Bonnper, and Calvert. For the Sequel Stakes of two miles, for three-year olds, only two started, Wade Hampton and Sue Ryder, but after the first mile Wade Hampton had the filly beaten, and won by a long distance in 3:43¾. The sixth day's sport of the meeting brought out the three-year-old fillies in the Alabama Stake, a mile and an eighth. Woodbine, Nenia, Sue Ryder, and Miss started for the event, and Woodbine carried Robinson's colors to victory in 2:00¾. The second race, a dash of three miles, brought Harry Bassett and Littleton to the post. Longfellow being the pet of the game little horse took his place and, though he was burdened with 114 pounds, bottomed the work to the end, but was easily beaten by Harry in 5:31¾. The meeting was brought to a close with a dash of a mile and a quarter, which Tubman won in a canter, Gray Planet being second, and Palladess third. Time, 2:17¾. The results of the meeting were as follows:

Winning Horses.	Owners.	Races won.	Amount.
Harry Bassett	P. McDaniel & Co.	4	$2,350
Tubman	P. McDaniel & Co.	2	1,600
Joe Daniels	P. McDaniel & Co.	1	1,000
Alarm	H. O. Dawson	1	1,000
Wade Hampton	P. McDaniel & Co.	1	2,000
Woodbine	J. R. Robinson	1	2,100
Gray Planet	J. R. Robinson	1	1,000
Buckden	Hunter & Travers	1	1,000
Allie Hunt	Hunter & Travers	1	800
Luna	Hunter & Travers	1	800
Calvert	Odon Bowie	1	2,000
Tom Bowling	H. McGrath	1	1,500
Tammany	Jas. Donahue	1	800
Midday	T. & W. Sanford	1	800
Allie Hunt	T. & W. Sanford	1	800
Luna	T. & W. Sanford	1	800
Total races		15	$19,750

* Dead heat, and purse divided.

MONMOUTH PARK—AUGUST MEETING.

The attendance commenced upon the Long-fellow-Bassett races and steadily increased at each succeeding meeting at Long Branch, till the influence of the heats that succeeded the storm. A liberal programme was published and the racing was good, albeit the attendance of spectators had fallen off considerably in comparison with the July meeting; still the August gathering was successful. The third of the month was the first day, which was opened with a hurdle-race of two miles, in which Milesian defeated Locniel, Impecuniosus, Vesuvius, and Gaye in 3:56¾. The dash of a mile then brought out Frickness, Fidalcher, Hesitate, Pistillo, Heather, and Venetia. It was won by Frickness in 1:43. This horse is very unreliable, and has cost his backers heavy sums. The Ocean Hotel Stakes for three-year olds, a mile and three-quarters, brought in the post Mate, by Imported Australian; Eskdale, by Redoubt; Zeta Dee, by Lexington; Sibilant, by Lexington, and Bon Tyson, by Asteroid. This Mate won in his being his second appearance on the turf, winning both time. From his brother Eskdale, who had been backed down to 2 to 1 in the betting, he received a short respite to prepare for the ordeal. The result of the contest is as given below:

Winning Horses.	Owners.	Races won.	Amount.
Mary Lennox	[illegible]	1	$1,000
Mary Bassett	[illegible]	1	1,000
Joe Daniels	[illegible]	1	1,000
Wade Hampton	[illegible]	1	2,000
Gray Planet	[illegible]	1	1,000
Buckden	[illegible]	1	1,000
Allie Hunt	[illegible]	1	800
Luna	[illegible]	1	800
Calvert	[illegible]	1	2,000
Tom Bowling	[illegible]	1	1,500
Tammany	[illegible]	1	800
Midday	[illegible]	1	800
Allie Hunt	[illegible]	1	800
Luna	[illegible]	1	800
Total races		15	$19,750

AUGUST MEETING OF THE SARATOGA ASSOCIATION.

Our review now carries us back to the scenes of the second Summer meeting of the Saratoga Association, and never has this famous resort been called upon to entertain such an immense throng as that which crowded the hotels and boarding-houses during the progress of the meeting, which was to have begun on Friday, Aug. 16, but as it rained on that day, the meeting was inaugurated on the next. On Saturday, The valuable Kenner Stakes for three-year olds, opened the ball. The contestants were Joe Daniels, Meteor, London, Cape Race, Experience Oaks, and the brother to Jas. A. Connolly. The race was won by Joe Daniels, Meteor, second, and Experience third. The next event was the Summer Handicap for all ages, two miles and a quarter. The three starters were Defender, Kingfisher, and Wingaco. Defender had nine pounds added to his proper weight, while the other two carried their proper weights, which gave him so decided an advantage that he won by nearly a dozen lengths in 3:44¼; this was the only race to won during the season. The third day of the meeting was the Kentucky Stakes, for two-year olds, one mile. Out of forty nominations, six came to the post, viz., Silk Stocking, by Kentucky; Ruffler, by Cannon; Cassesby, by imp. Eclipse; Strachino, imp., by Parmesan; Katy Pease, by Planet, and Elcho, by Lexington. The contest was splendid one, and Silk Stocking, the favorite for the Kentucky Stakes, with Strachino second, and Cassesby third. The dash was run in 1:42. Silk Stocking is one of the most perfect colts we ever saw, but is an cardid optician that Cassesby would have won this race had he not got off well, and had not sprained his foot. He was forty yards behind the leader at the half-mile pole, and if he was beaten by a length and a half only. Monday, Aug. 19, was the second day, which was opened by a steeple-chase, which Tammany won, beating Blind Tom, Tennyson, and three others. A dash of a mile and a half for all ages followed. Frank Hampton and Tubman were the only competitors, both carrying 110 pounds, and the race was won easily in 2:40. Then a selling race of a mile and three-quarters was won by Mary Lennox, accepted for $600, beating Echo, King Henry, and four others. Time, 3:07¾. The third day opened with a sweepstakes for two-year olds, one mile, for $1,000. The third day began with a sweepstakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile. Count D'Orsay was the winner in 1:18¾, Sircacuse second, Meadochind, and the rest, soll, by Macgyas, fourth. Following this was a dash of a mile and an eighth for three-year olds. Prizefighter, Oaks, Buckden (imp.), Gray Planet, Jersey, and Piedmont were the contestants. Notwithstanding that Gray Planet had proved his worthlessness he was backed heavily to win, while Experience Oaks, who was less the favorite, won the race in the remarkable time of 1:57¾, which is at the rate of 1:50 to the mile. Gray Planet was beaten easily by ten lengths, and the performance shows that she is a first class filly, shedding fixture on the name of her sire, Bonnie Scotland. The concluding race of the day was a two hundredths of a mile and three-quarters, for all ages, and Harry Bassett, Count Wilkes, and Wingaco were the starters. Harry Bassett again won in a canter, Count Wilkes second, Arizona third, Brocket fourth, and Wingaco fifth. Time, 3:08¾. The fourth day opened with a steeple-chase, which Blind Tom won, beating three others. This closed a prosperous Summer campaign, and the fixed horses were allowed a short respite to prepare for the autumnal campaign. The results of the meetings are given below:

Winning Horses.	Owners.	Races won.	Amount.
Mary Lennox	[illegible]	1	$1,000
Harry Bassett	[illegible]	1	1,000
Joe Daniels	[illegible]	1	1,000
Wade Hampton	[illegible]	1	2,000
Gray Planet	[illegible]	1	1,000
Buckden	[illegible]	1	1,000
Allie Hunt	[illegible]	1	800
Luna	[illegible]	1	800
Calvert	[illegible]	1	2,000
Tom Bowling	[illegible]	1	1,500
Tammany	[illegible]	1	800
Midday	[illegible]	1	800
Allie Hunt	[illegible]	1	800
Luna	[illegible]	1	800
Total races		15	$19,750

* Dead heat, and purse divided.

KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION—FALL MEETING.

The inauguration of the Fall season occurred in the Blue Grass State on Sept. 10, and the meeting was remarkably noted for very fast races. Notably was the first race of the meeting, the Phoenix Hotel Stake for three-year olds, mile heats, which had the following six starters, viz.: Fanny McKee, by Lightning; Elsie, by Thomas Stevens; Hanselan, by War Dance; Malita, by Matron; Florence J., by Australian; and Belle Patterson, by War Dance. The two latter were distanced in the second heat. The winner carried up in Fanny McKee then the second heats in 1:46¾, 1:46¾. This was a wonderful race. Thomas Stevens, Florence J., and Belle Patterson, Express two favorite, but Arizona beat them in the first heat in 1:46¾. Express then won the second heat in 1:46¾, but the third heat was taken by Arizona in 1:50¾. The concluding event of the day was the Hoey Stakes for all ages, three mile, and this Susan Ann conquered, beating Privateer and Gerald. Time, 5:39¾. On the fourth day the August Stakes for two-year olds was won by Tom Bowling, beating Wizard and Dolorosa a long distance in 1:17. A wonderful performance, when we consider that this promising colt carried 105 pounds on this occasion, which is one pound more than four-year old colts carry in the West and South. This certainly proves him to be a good carrier, and the leading candidate for the three-year-old stakes in this section, which requires 110 pounds as a burden. The Robbins Stakes for two-year olds, five furlongs, was captured by Mosser who beat Experience, Dan, John Doe, Boss Tweed, and Mickey. The time was 1:04. A selling race, dash of two miles for all ages, closed the day's sport. This old Algoera won, beating Gaye, Soriel Dun, Lord Byron, Herschel, and Vesuvius. The time was 3:41. The fifth and final day of the meeting was brilliant in every respect. The attendance was overflowing, and the sport first-class. The opening event was a dash of a mile and a half, for all ages, which Kingfisher won, beating Victoria and Littleton, who made a dead heat for second place, Ortolan being fourth. The time was 2:11¾. The third event was the Flash Stakes, for two-year olds, half a mile, which Tom Bowling won, beating Silk Stocking, Corn Lisa, and eight other youngsters. The time was 50½ seconds, the best race (weights considered) over run by a two-year old on the distance. The last event of the day was a mile dash, which Kingfisher, with a patched-up leg, won in the fast time of 1:43¾. Paddledess was his competitor. The second day opened with a steeple-chase, which was won by Tammany, beating Lobelia, Tennyson, Astronomer, and Midlothian. Then came a dash of a mile and three-quarters, for all ages, in which Harry Bassett was on the card. Before it, however, came the Saratoga Stakes, for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, which was cleverly won by Gov. Bowie's splendid colt Caseby, by imp. Eclipse. Long Branch was second, Eleanora third, Minnie W., Count D'Orsay, Reviler, and five others started. The time was fast—1:17¾. Now came the great race for the Saratoga Cup, between Longfellow and Bassett. Defender also started, but he was never in the race. Bassett had everything in his favor. Col. McDaniel had left the Branch before the meeting was over, and gave Harry a good rest and time to recover, while the sordid old man who owned Longfellow started him in a three in five race; the last heat of which was run in 1:49¾, and he then sent him to Saratoga with a weak leg. When they started, Bassett was fortunate enough to win the inside, and the race was over split they were 150 yards from home, when Longfellow, who had broken down at the half-mile pole, began to falter, and was then beaten a short length in the fastest two and a quarter miles ever run in this country, viz., 3:49. Bassett, however, covered himself with glory. He ran a remarkable race, but we could never concede him to be the equal of Longfellow. The concluding race of the day was a dash of a mile and a half, for which Buckden, Gray Planet, Jury, and Piedmont started. The race resulted in a dead-heat between Buckden and Gray Planet, and the purse was divided. The distance was run in 2:43¼. The fourth day's sports began with a dash of a mile, in which Alarm further distinguished himself by beating the fastest time then existing for the distance. The race was run in 1:43¾, Baddeless second, and Kingfisher third. Following this was a sailing race of a mile and a half, and Allie Hunt, who sold lowest in the pools, proved the winner, beating Sanford, Mary Louise, and Buckden. The time was 2:40¾. Tubman then won the two-mile dash, tunes Ana being second, Lochiel third, and John Merryman fourth. Time, 3:39¾. There was a hard shower just previous to this race, and the track was very heavy, and this performance of Tubman, under the circumstances, was extraordinary. The fifth day began with a hurdle race of two miles, and Lochiel beat Astronomer, Tammany, and Lobelia; then Luna, by Asteroid, out of Glenalvie, by Glencoe, won a three-quarter dash for two-year olds in 1:19, defeating Liverpool, Bonnper, and Calvert. For the Sequel Stakes of two miles, for three-year olds, only two started, Wade Hampton and Sue Ryder, but after the first mile Wade Hampton had the filly beaten, and won by a long distance in 3:43¾. The sixth day's sport of the meeting brought out the three-year-old fillies in the Alabama Stake, a mile and an eighth. Woodbine, Nenia, Sue Ryder, and Miss started for the event, and Woodbine carried Robinson's colors to victory in 2:00¾. The second race, a dash of three miles, brought Harry Bassett and Littleton to the post. Longfellow being the pet of the game little horse took his place and, though he was burdened with 114 pounds, bottomed the work to the end, but was easily beaten by Harry in 5:31¾. The meeting was brought to a close with a dash of a mile and a quarter, which Tubman won in a canter, Gray Planet being second, and Palladess third. Time, 2:17¾. The results of the meeting were as follows:

Winning Horses.	Owners.	Races won.	Amount.
Harry Bassett	P. McDaniel & Co.	4	$2,350
Tubman	P. McDaniel & Co.	2	1,600
Joe Daniels	P. McDaniel & Co.	1	1,000
Alarm	H. O. Dawson	1	1,000
Wade Hampton	P. McDaniel & Co.	1	2,000
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Total races		15	$19,750

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MONMOUTH PARK—AUGUST MEETING.

The attendance commenced upon the Long-fellow-Bassett races and steadily increased at each succeeding meeting at Long Branch, till the influence of the heats that succeeded the storm. A liberal programme was published and the racing was good, albeit the attendances of spectators had fallen off considerably in comparison with the July meeting; still the August gathering was successful. The third of the month was the first day, which was opened with a hurdle-race of two miles, in which Milesian defeated Locniel, Impecuniosus, Vesuvius, and Gaye in 3:56¾. The dash of a mile then brought out Frickness, Fidalcher, Hesitate, Pistillo, Heather, and Venetia. It was won by Frickness in 1:43. This horse is very unreliable, and has cost his backers heavy sums. The Ocean Hotel Stakes for three-year olds, a mile and three-quarters, brought in the post Mate, by Imported Australian; Eskdale, by Redoubt; Zeta Dee, by Lexington; Sibilant, by Lexington, and Bon Tyson, by Asteroid. This Mate won in his being his second appearance on the turf, winning both time. From his brother Eskdale, who had been backed down to 2 to 1 in the betting, he received a short respite to prepare for the ordeal. The result of the contest is as given below:

Winning Horses.	Owners.	Races won.	Amount.
Mary Lennox	[illegible]	1	$1,000
Harry Bassett	[illegible]	1	1,000
Joe Daniels	[illegible]	1	1,000
Wade Hampton	[illegible]	1	2,000
Gray Planet	[illegible]	1	1,000
Buckden	[illegible]	1	1,000
Allie Hunt	[illegible]	1	800
Luna	[illegible]	1	800
Calvert	[illegible]	1	2,000
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Valuation of Real Estate in Westchester County—A Premium of Much Extent.

The comparative assessed valuation of real estate in each of the twenty-four towns of Westchester County, together with the respective increase or decrease or increase of population during a period of ten years, is shown by the following table:

Towns.	Real estate— Valuation, 1861.	Valuation, 1871.	Population— Increase.	Decrease.
Bedford	$1,740,000	$1,740,000	61	
Courtlandt	2,720,000	3,447,000	1,263	
East Chester	1,272,000	2,420,000	1,811	
Greenburg	2,000,007	6,624,007	1,007	
Harrison	1,000,000	1,000,000		671
Lewisboro	820,000	940,000	120	
Mamaroneck	480,000	900,510	157	
Mount Pleasant	1,900,478	3,078,208	10,280	
New-Castle	2,000,000	3,000,000	1,000	
New-Rochelle	1,870,570	4,000,410	1,831	
North Castle	620,651	852,000		484
North Salem	1,000,000	1,000,000		
Pelham	1,000,000	1,000,000		
Poundridge	1,000,000	1,000,000		
Rye	1,000,000	1,000,000		
Scarsdale	1,000,000	1,000,000		
Somers	1,000,000	1,000,000		
West Chester	1,000,000	1,000,000		
White Plains	1,000,000	1,000,000		
Yonkers	1,000,000	1,000,000		
Yorktown	1,000,000	1,000,000		

These statistics were prepared by Supervisor Birney, of Mamaroneck, for the consideration of the Board, for the purpose of demonstrating what he and others deem a very unjust assessed valuation of real estate. It is contended by those opposed to the present valuation, that, although real estate in the upper section of the county stood in valuation to the same extent that it did in the lower section of the county, it has never become been considerably enhanced, and that its assessed valuation ought to have been increased in the same ratio, and certainly not reduced. Considerable jealousy is said to exist among the Supervisors on the subject, and the question is likely to excite considerable influence in the matter of annexation of the lower towns to New-York.

The New-York City Mission.

The monthly meeting of the New-York City Mission was held, on Wednesday evening, in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West Thirty-fourth-street near Sixth-avenue. Rev. J. P. Bethes, of Pisgah Chapel, and Rev. A. P. Schauffler, of Carmel Chapel, gave interesting accounts of missionary labors among fallen women and wandering, friendless men, and destitute needy children. Mr. Lewis E. Pelton, Corresponding Secretary, vented the history of City evangelization, and gave the general results. The Treasurer's statement is as follows: Receipts, $6,000 in advance; $6,111 43; deficit, $7,000. Rev. A. P. Stanley, after an examination of the City, has been appointed missionary to the work of Christian charity in this City for nearly half a century. The Committee make an appeal for contributions, which may be sent to Mr. Joseph Stewart, Treasurer, No. 20 Liberty-street, or L. E. Jackson, Corresponding Secretary, No. 20 Bible House.

The Diseases Epidemic Given a Wreath

Consolidation of Churches.

From the Philadelphia (Pa.) Herald, Dec. 17.

At a meeting of the Building Committee of St. Paul's Reformed Church, it was resolved to sell of King William one of the Floods Bonds taken by him in the late war, to be used as a ball for the new edifice. The following letter from Charles H. Meyer, the German Consul at Philadelphia, tells the result:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1872.

C. W. Bowen, Esq.:

I am happy to state to you that His Majesty, the Emperor William, I am ready to the pastors of St. Paul's Reformed Church, at Minnville to-day presented one of the captured French cannon to them, weighing about 3,000 pounds. You will please communicate this fact to the congregation, and also state to them that this piece of artillery is now awaiting transportation at the depot in Pottsville, and will be forwarded to at your convenience. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, CHAS. H. MEYER.

OUR IMPORTS.

The Commercial Condition of the United States.

The Material Wealth of the Country Increased.

Interesting Statistics Showing the Condition of the Dry-Goods, the Sugar, Molasses, Tea, and Coffee Trade.

Nothing so well indicates the material wealth of a nation and the prosperity of its inhabitants than a progressive increase in the consumption of the chief articles which constitute the food and clothing of the people. An increasing demand for all material generally classed under the head of "dry goods," and a still further demand for such articles as tea, sugar, and coffee, are evidences of the increasing wealth of the country. To be sure, in a nation such as ours, where the population is rapidly increasing by the constant arrival of foreign elements, the consumption of all necessaries of life will naturally advance; but where this advancement exceeds the natural increase due to the additional population, it shows conclusively a progressive improvement in the condition of all classes. This is the case with us. The following statistics bearing on this question are compiled from authentic sources, and will be found interesting, as showing the gradual development of the resources of the country:

THE DRY-GOODS TRADE.

The imports of foreign dry goods at New-York have trebled since the year 1861, the imports that year having been $44,495,972, against $130,450,777 in the year 1871; and there is reason to believe that the imports for the present year will show a further increase. In 1860 the imports were $103,727,160; but in consequence of the civil war, the imports in 1861 fell to $84,638,488. The following table will show the imports from 1849 to 1861:

Years.	Invoiced Value.	Thereof Value.
1849	$44,126,371	$40,000,000
1850	60,124,376	52,000,000
1851	68,000,000	60,000,000
1852	77,844,744	70,000,000
1853	81,964,144	74,000,000
1854	79,704,219	72,000,000
1855	80,043,033	72,000,000
1856	94,974,000	84,000,000
1857	68,000,000	60,000,000
1858	53,000,000	47,000,000
1859	80,000,000	72,000,000
1860	103,727,160	92,000,000
1861	84,638,488	75,000,000
1862	96,000,000	85,000,000
1863	149,000,000	132,000,000
1864	189,000,000	168,000,000
1865	180,000,000	160,000,000
1866	216,000,000	192,000,000
1867	264,000,000	234,000,000
1868	238,000,000	211,000,000
1869	251,000,000	223,000,000
1870	282,000,000	250,000,000
1871	130,450,777	116,000,000

The general results of the trade for last year were highly satisfactory to all concerned. The description and value of the dry goods imported at New-York for the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 are as follows:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Manf. of wool	$70,150,000	$82,500,000	$90,000,000
Manf. of cotton	17,463,913	20,977,098	22,500,000
Manf. of silk	34,365,832	39,004,907	46,622,098
Manf. of flax	15,281,032	15,500,000	17,077,077
Miscellaneous	8,485,084	10,000,000	11,000,000
Total	$94,795,817	$103,486,189	$130,450,777

The quantity of wool imported into the port of New-York has increased from 8,310,296 pounds in 1866, to 27,653,901 pounds in 1871, and the value from $700,641 to $5,811,049, which is over fifty-one per cent. of the total imports to the United States. The value of silk and silk manufactures imported during the year ended June 30, 1871, amounts to over ninety per cent. of the total imports to all ports in the country. The imports of manufactures of cotton at the port of New-York now exceed $20,000,000 annually, or about eighty-seven per cent. of the total imports. The receipts of dry goods amount to one-third of the total imports landed here.

THE SUGAR TRADE.

The sugar trade has considerably increased during the past few years, and last year was a most active one in this respect. During the year 1871 there were received into the United States 563,097 against 468,957 tons in 1870, and the consumption of foreign descriptions for 1871 was 583,714 tons against a consumption in 1870 of 463,893 tons. The total consumption of foreign and domestic cane-sugar in 1871 was 686,314 tons, while in 1870 it was only 530,602 tons, being an increase in the consumption of foreign in 1871, as compared with that of 1870, of 94,160 tons, and an increase in the consumption of foreign and domestic, of 102,622 tons. The receipts from every quarter show an advance on the importations of 1870, the most notable increase being from the West Indies. The direct receipts of foreign sugar into this port, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871, were 313,509 tons, against receipts of foreign in 1870 of 253,634 tons. The receipts at this port in 1871 amounted to nearly fifty-six per cent. of the whole import into the United States. The gold value at the ports of shipment, without including

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 21, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Montague, Mr. D. H. Harkins. Matinée at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Minnie Monroe, Mr. John Brougham. Matinée at 1½.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.—Mr. George Clarke, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—LE PETIT FAUST.—MLLE. Aimée, M. Tuican. Matinée at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM.—Mr. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Gerrish.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE LILY OF FRANCE.—Miss Helen Temple, Mr. J. W. Wallack. Matinée at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LOO AND LOTOS.—Miss Dyas, Mr. Fiske. Matinée at 1½.

BARNUM'S.—MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and HIPPODROME. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.—Dan Bryant, Raymond, Reed.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—LECTURE by Prof. Tyndall, subject: "Light."

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.—PROMENADE CONCERT, by Gratalla's Band.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded, and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1873.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 206 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Prof. TYNDALL'S third lecture will be delivered this evening, and it is unnecessary to recommend the public to attend it, for the intelligent portion of our citizens have already testified their love of science, and their desire to hear one of the ablest of its exponents now living. Prof. TYNDALL has this great merit: he aims at conveying to his hearers the knowledge which he has acquired with infinite study and labor, in the simplest and easiest manner. He does not think it necessary to use words that none but the learned can understand, or to surround himself with any mystery, or to impress upon people the fact that he knows more than they do. If you are willing to listen to him, he is willing to teach all that he has learned. The art of conveying to others information on complex subjects is a very rare one—not one scientific man in a thousand has ever possessed it. Prof. TYNDALL not only possesses it in a high degree, but he is willing to exercise it, as those who have heard him lecture can bear witness. It was said of some one that to talk with him was in itself a "liberal education," it certainly forms a part of a liberal education to hear Prof. TYNDALL lecture. We wish sufficient temptations could be placed before him to induce him to take up his permanent abode in this country.

The more clearly the facts in reference to JAY GOULD'S "restitution" are brought out, the more evident does it appear that the whole affair is a disgraceful swindle. It was foreseen that the addition of nine millions to the Erie Treasury would cause a rise in the value of the stock, and JAY GOULD speculated largely on that calculation some days before his wonderful "restitution." It is believed that his gains from this source alone may be reckoned by millions—perhaps none of the other persons who knew what was going to happen improved the occasion in the same way. By the same judicious tactics, JAY GOULD can restore two millions more next week, cause another rise in the stock, buy it in anticipation of a rise, and get back four millions for his two. Is not this a very pretty game? What is the use, after all, of denouncing trumpery pick-pockets and burglars when swindling on this gigantic scale goes on with the approval of great corporations and the Press?

A proposition for the resumption of specie payments will be found in the letter of "A. B." in another column. The question is one of difficulty as well as importance. The country is in every possible way pledged to resumption, but there does not appear any considerable and active demand for it. There is a general feeling that specie payments can only be reached by contraction, and that contraction would prove injurious. The plan of our correspondent will, he thinks, avoid this obstacle.

It was to be expected that little would be done in Congress yesterday, it being the last day before the recess—and little was done. The Senate passed a number of bills of no general interest, and a vain attempt was made in the House to get time to complete the Deficiency bill.

It appears from this morning's dispatches that a "humiliatory" mood has come upon the warring factions in the French Assembly. It is reported that the Committee of Thirty approve already of the theory of the Count de Chambord, submitting which M. THIERS has made a good deal of fuss. But all such propositions will have unfavorable, reserved to be in order to gain time, and if that can be done, by almost any means, so much the better for France.

The *Staats Zeitung* calls our attention to the fact that it did condemn HALL'S appointments to offices immediately they were made. The articles to which it refers escaped our attention, and we were thus led into doing the *Staats Zeitung* an injustice, for which we hasten to express due contrition. Our contemporary is on its part mistaken in supposing that we insinuated that it desired to shield Mayor HALL. We do not think anything we have written is fairly open to that construction, and certainly we have never entertained any such suspicion in reference to the *Staats Zeitung*.

A Lesson for Knaves.

The old Latin proverb about gossamer webs rem requires a little expansion in these latter days. The lesson of what is sophistically called JAY GOULD'S "Restitution" stands out in very large letters thus: "Swindle if you must, but if you would command success, let your swindles be colossal." It is true that the community has had a hint of the same lesson before. Had TWEED been a vulgar sneak-thief, he would have been wearing a prison suit by this time. But having stolen enough money to buy up Judges, legislators, and eloquent and subtle counsel, he can fight the people out of the proceeds of their own property. But to any who should hastily draw encouragements to stupendous villainy from the history of the Boss thief and his confederates, we could always reply, "Wait patiently, and see what the end will be. The mills of justice grind slowly, it is true, but there is a fair chance that they will grind surely." This idea was greatly encouraged by the obstinate stand made by CHARLES O'CONOR, and wrong-headed young men like Attorney-General BARLOW, against all thought or mention of compromise. It is pretty well known that the Machiavellian SWEENY did actually propose to disgorge a round million or so, and to secure his friend HOFFMAN'S signature to a Reform charter to the bargain, could be only be favored with a slight coat of whitewash. Had fortune only favored the "brains" of the Tammany gang, by placing the Ring suits under the control of Mr. S. L. M. BARLOW, how neatly this little transaction might have been arranged, and how deftly the contrite and rehabilitated SWEENY might have begun life over again, say as legislator from the First Assembly District.

The luck denied to SWEENY has descended in a copious shower on Mr. JAY GOULD. He seems, indeed, to have paid a pretty liberal price for his whitewash, but the knowing ones say that it is not so very liberal after all, and that the Erie shareholders, who are now hilarious enough over the exceeding "tact" of their management, may one day find that they have paid rather dearly for their whistle. The JAY GOULD of 1868 had undoubted claims to rank as King Stork; the JAY GOULD of a few years hence may not improbably direct the destinies of Erie in the character of King Log. Whatever his future may be, he will not be the last of his line. His example is too stimulating for that. His career is as melodramatic as that of JACK SHEPPARD, and the boldest of play-wrights would never have dared to outrage the public virtue of the family circle by restoring his hero to influence and respectability when once fairly within the meshes of the law. It seems, after all, an open question whether virtue has any triumphs in store for it in this City, off the minor stage. Our petty thieves have a kind of understanding with the detectives, which enables them to get a fair price for their plunder and escape Sing Sing. Our rogues of heavier calibre seem to have succeeded in convincing bankers, merchants, and representative citizens generally, that the compromise principle is altogether the best, and that reputation and immunity from the penalties of crime are marketable products, like wheat and pig-iron.

To the clerk and the office-boy studying these things, there is but one conclusion possible. There is no disgrace in being dishonest, save that which comes from discovery; and if one can but swindle on a scale extensive enough, he need not fear even that. It is not for nothing, it seems, that we have endured four years of political brigandage, judicial corruption, and corporate swindling. Even some of our "leading citizens," of our foremost mercantile houses, and of our most pretentious censors of public opinion have apparently forgotten the distinction between right and wrong, between equity and self-interest, between the claims of an impecunious present and those of a prosperous future. To expect people like Mr. S. L. M. BARLOW and those who are guided by his counsels to pay any attention to the demands of an impalpable abstraction like social morality would obviously be to expect too much. It is not at all improbable, however, that they may live to see the revenge of social justice in a form practical enough to be understood and remembered even by them.

The Chamberlain and the City Moneys.

The report submitted by the Banking and Currency Committee to the House of Representatives, in regard to the Tenth National Bank, reveals a species of management scarcely highly discreditable to the institution in question, but somewhat alarming to the tax-payers of New-York. For the manager of the Tenth National Bank claims the title of Deputy Chamberlain of this City, and the safety of the bank contains very few deposits in addition to the public money with whose custody it is intrusted. We need not now stop to inquire into the validity of Mr. WALTER B. PALMER'S appointment as Deputy-Chamberlain of New-York, and of his claim to enjoy its accompanying salary of $10,000 per annum. For the relations of himself and his bank to the City, his kinsman, Mr. F. A. PALMER, City Chamberlain, County Treasurer, manager, and stockholder of the Broadway Bank, is responsible. Let us see, then, what duty this man of many stations owes to the public.

The functions of the office of Chamberlain are defined in Chapter 466 of the Session laws of 1859. The first section reads as follows:

"The Chamberlain of the City of New-York shall, by written notice to the Controller of said City, designate not less than three banks, in which all the moneys of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of said City and County of New-York shall be deposited, and may, by like notice in writing, from time to time, change the banks thus designated. All moneys raised by taxation upon the property, real and personal, in said City and County, and all the revenue of said City and County, of every kind, shall be deposited in the three or more banks thus designated. Such moneys may be transferred from one to another of said banks by a warrant drawn by said Chamberlain, and countersigned by said Controller, so as to equalize, as near as possible, the amount on deposit in each."

The City Chamberlain is, in fact, created a trustee of the public money, and the obligations imposed on him in this capacity, alike by the common law and the claims of ordinary business morality, are backed by certain special requirements which tend to reinforce and define these obligations. The statute directly enjoins him to divide the deposits of City moneys in nearly equal proportions, between three or more banks. It proceeds on the assumption that the first obligation which the Chamberlain owes to the public is to place their money in safe keeping, and it is an essential requirement of his position as trustee that he should place his deposits where they will be as remunerative as is consistent with perfect safety and ready accessibility for daily use. Let us see how the Chamberlain obeys the letter and spirit of the law.

First—In regard to the distribution of the moneys. The law demands that he shall select not less than three banks as custodians of the funds intrusted to him. Chamberlain PALMER contents himself, in this respect, with the minimum of safety, and selects just three banks, the Broadway Bank, the Tenth National Bank, and the Tradesmen's Bank. This selection is a bad one for the following obvious reasons: It is absolutely impossible for Mr. F. A. PALMER to forget in the County Buildings that he is manager and an extensive stockholder of the Broadway Bank, and to refrain, in his bank parlor, from taking advantage of his position as Chamberlain of the City of New-York. To a man of the most nicely-balanced moral sense and the most refined susceptibilities, it would be impossible to set this double part with perfect fairness, and no one familiar with the antecedents and associations amid which Mr. PALMER'S character has been formed, will claim for him any of the above distinctions. Then, the Tenth National Bank is not only managed by his nephew and quasi-subordinate in office, is not only destitute of any standing save that which it gains from possession of City moneys, but is under the control of a Ring of unprincipled speculators, leagued with a number of the indicted officials of this City. There is hardly a disreputable operation in Wall-street during the last few years in which the funds of this bank—*i. e.*, the money of New-York tax-payers—has not been at the disposal of men like JAY GOULD and HENRY N. SMITH. The report of the Congressional Committee shows how grossly it outraged the most ordinary obligations of financial management in its share in the currency look-up of April last. For all the wide-spread distress created by that unprincipled conspiracy, this bank is mainly responsible, and its power for evil exists simply because it holds a share of the public moneys of this City. As to the Tradesmen's Bank it is unnecessary to speak, for—

Second—The Chamberlain is unfaithful to his trust, and to the expressed requirement of the law, by giving that bank a merely nominal share of the City moneys. The law says that the amount on deposit should be equalized as nearly as possible; and this is the way Chamberlain PALMER interprets the requirement: At no time during the last six months has the Tradesmen's Bank held a deposit of City money larger than eight hundred thousand dollars, while the average total held by the other two banks during that period has been five million dollars. The weekly balance dated Dec. 14 shows that the Broadway Bank held at that date $3,923,683; the Tenth National Bank held $2,100,000, and the Tradesmen's Bank held six hundred thousand dollars of City moneys. In addition to the above, the speculators who control the Tenth National Bank have the use of the special deposits of the Police Department, which amount at present to $196,752, and are very frequently three or four times as large.

Chamberlain PALMER, therefore, openly disregards the security of deposit, and the approximate equality of deposit, which the law requires. He holds a double position, which is a gross anomaly, besides being prejudicial to public interests; and he perpetuates the existence of a speculative bank, managed by a relative, and controlled by some of the worst influences in this City. After he has had time to reflect over these facts, we may possibly present him with a few more.

A Heathen Festival.

It is generally known that a large number of Chinamen are employed at Belleville, N. J., in the washing of Gotham linen. On Wednesday these benighted heathens celebrated a Chinese festival known throughout the Celestial Empire as the feast of "Monks." Who "Monks" was, or whether the name points to a legend of the Darwinian origin of the Chinese, are questions with which we have no concern. The feature which renders the festival of interest to the American people, is the evidence which its recent celebration gives of the degraded and ignorant nature of the Chinese pagan.

A holiday having been conceded to the Chinamen they began to celebrate their festival, not by drinking whisky, but by a temperate indulgence in tea. Having begun the day in a manner so praiseworthy and contemplative, these grovelling heathen naturally went on to prove their infinite inferiority to civilized people. They indulged in the abominable folly of a dance, the music for which was furnished by an absurd Chinese violin. They played a few games—doubtless of an extremely ridiculous nature—with cards, and not one of the players had the spirit to engage in the least approach to a quarrel with any of his companions. They occasionally twitched each other's pig-tails in a way so obviously good-tempered as to excite the disgust of every civilized spectator who saw such admirable opportunities for an enlivening riot so utterly thrown away. Toward the end of the afternoon, they sat down to a dinner, of which we may assume that the loathsome puppy, the "gamey" rat, and the indiscriminable bird's nest—upon which viands the entire population of China notoriously subsists—formed the principal part. Incredible as it may appear, these barbarians drank nothing at dinner stronger than tea, and even during the evening, when the blazing of fire-works excited their childish natures, they still refrained from whisky, with a stupid indifference to rational enjoyment which conclusively proved the depths of ignorance and degradation in which they are sunk. Finally they all went to bed soon after dark, and not a single Chinaman thought of doing honor to the mysterious "Monks" by stabbing a fellow-heathen.

This is, indeed, a melancholy picture. And yet it would be unjust to blame too severely these miserable pagans. They were born and bred in a heathen land, and had no opportunity of learning the rational method in which civilized nations celebrate their holidays. They are an imitative people, and it is not impossible that in time they may adopt our habits. Perhaps, after a few years have passed, and the Belleville Chinamen have learned to prize our civilization above the barbarism of their native land, the festival of "Monks" will be celebrated in New-Jersey in a way more worthy of rational and immortal beings. We shall then enjoy the inspiriting spectacle of the drunken Chinaman celebrating his holiday by perpetual libations of whisky, varied with free fights of a really creditable character; and when we read in the newspapers of the following day of Chinese wives knocked down and trampled upon, and, perhaps, of two or three vigorous Chinese stabbing matches, we can feel that the example of civilization has not been wholly in vain, and that even the Chinaman must lose, with prolonged residence in our happy land, the benighted prejudices and preposterous habits of his barbarian birthplace.

Government Aid to Science.

At the recent meeting in Cambridge of the National Academy of Sciences, the most dignified scientific organization of the land, and by its charter placed in official relations with the national Government, a committee was appointed to memorialize Congress upon the subject of Governmental aid to science. It was the conviction of all who engaged in the discussion that not only the interests of science, but the best welfare of the country itself, requires a more effective encouragement and support of scientific research in all its different branches.

And it seems to us the position is well taken. The only questions are these: Is science worth helping? Does she need help? And ought the help to come from Government? All of which must, we think, be answered in the affirmative.

Probably no intelligent person would dream of disputing the value of many scientific discoveries, for every school-boy knows how much our present civilization rests upon them. Take away the scientific truths which have come to light within only the last century, and their immediate results—deprive us of the railroad, the steam-boat, the telegraph, the gas-house, and the thousand other less thought of applications of modern science—and we should be forlorn enough. But there are other scientific investigations and results whose value is not at first so clear. It is difficult to see, for instance, what difference it can make to us whether the sun's distance is correctly or incorrectly known, or how we are to be benefited by knowing the substances of which a star is made, or how extensive was some pre-Adamite glacier. And yet even of such knowledge it will not do to assume that it has no commercial value; one cannot tell but that it may turn out, in some odd way, and no one knows how soon, to be of practical importance, to use a misused term.

For, after all, the higher value of science lies in this, not that it brings us bread and butter, but that it is *truth*, to be loved and sought after for its own sake; or, if you will, because the love and pursuit of truth by an individual or by a nation are the most effective means of personal or national development.

And, in this country, science needs aid. There are many researches of great importance which are quite beyond the reach of any private purse; and, what is worse, there are, and, in the present state of things, there can be, but few men of science to make the researches, even if the means were provided. The pursuit of science is not remunerative—one cannot live by it—and so the scientific work of America, such as it is, is for the most part done only in such scraps of time as teachers and professional men can steal from their daily occupations.

Men who make science their business are almost unknown on this side the water. It may be that time will to some extent gradually remedy this, for it is to be hoped that each year more of our men of wealth and culture will imitate our own RUTHERFURD, and find in science a life-work worthy of themselves and their opportunities.

But the number of this class can never be very great, and, in any rightly-organized community, it seems clear that some provision must be made which shall secure to the worker in science a comfortable livelihood as the remuneration of his labor; he ought not to be compelled to support himself and family by some outside business any more than the preacher or the teacher. The question, whether, and how far, the needed aid should come from Government is of a different order, and more difficult in its character. Without discussing it at length, it may be said that Government may fairly be asked to intervene in cases which are evidently beyond the reach of individual effort, such as on national surveys and explorations, and the observation of phenomena which require the sending of expensive expeditions to remote quarters of the earth. Many would go further, and say that the same principles which require a good government to look after the education of the people, and justify the establishment of national schools, agricultural colleges, and institutions of that kind, or, less demand a wise provision for the development and growth of science. But here one must more cautiously; unwise provisions, by filling the land with charlatans, might do more harm in a decade than could be undone in a century.

The Vienna Exposition, and the House Bill.

It is understood that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs have in preparation a bill to appropriate a certain sum toward gathering and forwarding objects from this country for exhibition at the Vienna Exposition next Summer. There is no question that our policy hitherto on this matter of European exhibitions of manufactures and agricultural products has been somewhat short-sighted and provincial. The United States belong to the great family of civilized nations, and ought to join in all peaceful measures which belong to international courtesy, and which promote mutual good will. Each great industrial exposition is a kind of international "party," to which each member of the civilized circle is expected to contribute something of use or beauty. There is a kind of code of comity among European nations in regard to these festivals of industry. Each country must do its share, and expects others to reciprocate when the great celebration is within its own borders. From these international courtesies, this country has always somewhat held itself aloof. We took part, indeed, in the first London Exhibition, but in a most wretched and "gim-crack" style. We were also represented in the last Paris Exposition, but, owing to the smallness of the appropriation and the late period of beginning our preparations, most inadequately.

Congress has never shown any broad cosmopolitan interest in these grand industrial festivals of the nineteenth century. At this very time the proposition in the House is to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars to this object, while the poor Kingdom of Italy has offered twenty millions of francs, and the little Kingdom of Belgium is to spend nearly a million dollars upon it. Switzerland, too, which never spends anything for sentiment, has appropriated a large sum for the Vienna Exposition. These European countries, apart from considerations of feeling and courtesy, have very distinct and material interests in view, which the *Ausstellung* will particularly further. They want customers for their own products, and they want their artisans to learn from other countries. A world's fair is a gigantic place of advertisement. Customers come thither from the whole world, and see clearly where the best products are made, and what are the names of the houses which turn out the most complete work. Enormous orders are obtained by successful exhibitors, and new channels of business are opened by these shows; but more than this, such intelligent communities as the Belgian and the Swiss know that each country has some successful branch of manufacture, wherein it is superior to all others, and they are aware of the immense importance of finding out the secret of this superiority. They know that every nation can learn from every other. They will send their artisans to Vienna as to a school. Their committees are composed of their most intelligent citizens, and each branch represented will study its own field most carefully, and report to their Government. It is safe to say that vast improvements in manufactures and the arts will certainly result from this great exhibition.

There is an idea prevalent that this country has nothing to learn from other countries, and nothing to gain from these exhibitions. The truth is, however, that in many branches of manufacture we have much to learn from Europe. Why should we not have Wedgwood ware, and Bohemian glass, and Vienna blankets, and Belgian furniture, and Austrian *galanterie* wares, in this country? Even in the more solid applications of the arts to the manufactures of iron and steel, we have an immense deal to learn from Europe. One celebrated New-York iron manufacturer declared lately, in public, that the gain to his branch alone from what they had learned in the Paris Exposition would have been cheaply paid by the three hundred thousand dollar appropriation of Congress. And surely, as to customers, now is not the time to declare our independence of Europe, when we have but one product of manufacture which is eagerly sought for abroad—the sewing-machine. Yet our farmers and households enjoy scores of labor-saving machines which would be in great demand in Eastern Europe, were they but known there. The eastern portion of the Austrian Empire is a purely agricultural district. It needs, most of all, improved machinery. It has hitherto secured this from Great Britain; but there is no reason why steam-plows, and threshers and reapers, and horse-rakes and mowing-machines, and all similar machines, as well as our apple-parers, and wringing and washing machines, and numerous others, should not be purchased from this country.

The Vienna *Ausstellung* would advertise these useful inventions, and, perhaps, produce a great demand for them. It might open a new channel of commerce between Europe and America. In the interests, then, of civilization, of our own skill in the arts, and of our commerce, we earnestly call upon Congress to make liberal provisions for the due participation in this great exhibition. And we repeat—what we are to hear constantly in mind that if we decline a share in the Vienna Exposition, Europe may also decline any part in our grand Centennial Exhibition in 1876.

Knives and Pistols.

To say that one-half the murders which lately in such quick succession have shocked the public mind, would never have been committed but for the villainous one of carrying concealed weapons, is to state the case very moderately indeed. It was the bowie-knife ready to the hand of SIMMONS that suggested murder to his wild passions. It was the familiar pistol in SHARKEY'S pocket that whispered homicide to his drunken frenzy. And so of a dozen other cases that will readily come to the reader's mind. If a law could be made—and enforced—against the habitual carrying of any deadly weapon, the murder calendar would speedily be lessened. But it is to be feared that such a law could not be enforced, and would be obeyed only by the orderly portion of the community, whom it would leave defenseless at the mercy of the lawless.

At least, such is the feeling entertained by a majority of the public. In passing sentence, the other day, on a prisoner convicted of drawing a pistol with deadly intent, the Recorder held language strikingly indicative of the general sense of insecurity resulting from the virtual impunity so long accorded to murder in the metropolis. "If the Legislature," he is reported to have said, "passed a law making it a misdemeanor to carry weapons, the result would be that twenty thousand men in this City, who lead a criminal life, would be emboldened to carry on their depredations by the knowledge that good citizens were unarmed." The Recorder added that it was his "duty to show to all men in this community that weapons must not be used except on extreme occasions," in imminent peril of death, or great bodily harm; and that he "will visit with the severest penalty every man who uses a knife or a pistol recklessly." And he proved his sincerity by sending the prisoner mentioned to the State Prison for two years and six months.

There can be no doubt that this is the expression of a very general public sentiment. How long can we afford to permit the lawlessness which renders it justifiable? Already New-York has become famous for violence, vigilance committees are talked of, and strangers are beginning to think that homicide is the favorite relaxation of many of our citizens, and the business of many more. And all this because one or two scoundrels were not hanged at the right time.

It will hardly be disputed that the universal practice of going armed in a civilized community endangers the public welfare, and lessens the respect for law. Cause and effect react upon each other with fatal effect. The weapon which is assumed as a defense against the criminal classes serves to swell their number. It is a constant incentive to violence, a treacherous counsellor of passion, a corrupting influence, steadily weakening the reverence for order and for human life. In the case referred to, the prisoner was an old man, he had served in the army, and so far as appears, he was not a professional ruffian. Yet his pistol very speedily brought him to the grade of one. When villains know that murder means hanging, prompt and inevitable, they will cease to murder, and with that the necessity and the temptation to carry the defensive weapons will also cease. Good citizens will no longer go about with all the appliances of amateur assassins, and the metropolis of the country will be rescued from a condition of primitive savagery.

MINOR TOPICS.

As the Tammany organs and agents are at present publishing an assertion to the effect that the "father-in-law" of a member of our staff has received some office under the City Government, we may be allowed to state that if any such office has been given, it has been given without the knowledge, advice, application, or approval of any person connected with this paper.

Dutch HEINRICHS, an estimable thief, who by accident was convicted and sent to Sing Sing, was recently relieved from the unpleasant restraint to which he had been rudely subjected, and is now to have a second trial. Whether the District-Attorney can so conduct this trial as to send Mr. HEINRICHS to prison in a legal manner, and to keep him during the term for which he may be sentenced, remains to be seen. To say nothing of the unjustifiable inconvenience to which an appropriance of other people's bonds, like Mr. HEINRICHS, or a slayer of young girls, like ROSENZWEIG, is put by the mistake which compels him to undergo two trials instead of one, the process is an expensive one to tax-payers. A knowledge of practice, as well as of law, is sometimes very useful to a prosecuting officer, and it would be well for the District-Attorney, if he has not time to study his profession, to employ a clerk with the requisite knowledge to properly conduct the business of the office.

The Winona and St. Peter (Minnesota) Railroad Company has just been made the defendant in a suit that is of special interest to the traveling public. A commercial agent named SWALLOW, the representative of a Milwaukee business house, while going over the line of the Company received, upon a "one-thousand mile ticket," and occasion to "break" his journey at a certain point. On attempting to resume his route, he was prevented from so doing by the conductor, who, in the language of the rural convention, "dumped him on the track." Mr. SWALLOW'S actual loss by the detention is not stated. It is to be presumed, however, that the "dumping" indignity will constitute the chief item in the bill of damages. During the past few months, a good many cases of this kind have been made causes of action against railroad companies; but with what success we are unable yet to say. The question really concerns a great number of persons, and it would be well to have it speedily settled, one way or the other.

The incendiaries, who terrify the residents of Western cities by the boldness of their tricks, recently caused considerable amusement to the inhabitants of a certain quarter of St. Louis, by plugging the key-holes of the alarm telegraph boxes, and then kindling fires in the vicinity. They hoped, through this means, to give the firemen unnecessary runs, by which hurrying horses and firemen should be able to get to work. It would be difficult to conceive a punishment of a more diabolical nature. Fortunately, however, it did not succeed as well as was expected, thanks to a preventative and premium of prize which discarded ordinary methods in an extraordinary emergency. Now, if in cases of this kind, the old of "Judge Lynch" should be evoked, in a mild form, we can scarcely think that even the most uncompromising advocates of law and order would be found willing to offer a protest.

The *Commercial Advertiser* gives warning to the Italian Consul that it does not approve of any addition to the Italian population of this country, for the reason that the Protestants in common with all the rest of the Latin race, are addicted to "poverty and hardihood." There is a self-complacency and a cool ignoring of facts in this assertion which are extremely provoking. Since the Latin race is so deficient in energy, as is rather obvious with the Mont Cenis, to work requiring considerable energy, should have been executed by the indolent and shiftless Latins. Also, it is equally strange that the same men should have immortal Mont Cenis to their credit, and that the Chinese people can be conquered in its attempts to drive a smaller tunnel under the Hoosac Mountain. The accusation of want of energy and hardihood on the part of Italians comes with a peculiarly good grace from a newspaper published in a country discovered by one Italian and named after another. Of course, since the *Commercial* has thus definitely objected to Italian immigration, it would be useless to call the attention of the Board—as asserted by the Police—that the Italians are the most orderly, in proportion to their numbers, of all foreigners in this City. Perhaps the *Commercial* would like to keep this country exclusively as a colony for the Emerald Isle?

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

"Le Petit Faust," the opera bouffe upon which the reputation of HERVÉ is founded, was represented at the Olympic Theatre last evening. The work is exceedingly tuneful, and the treatment of the melodies so clever, as to produce results altogether differing from those wrought by the coarser handling of Offenbach. It may be inferred from this that the demands of the opera upon the singers and orchestra are unusually great. They were met, yesterday, in a most satisfactory manner by Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Bonelli, and M. Juteau, and responded to with tolerable efficiency by the chorus and orchestra. Though Mlle. Aimée has not yet made the rôle of *Méphistofele* so indisputably her own as, for instance, that of *la Périchole*, she grows to its assumption as much spirit and finesse as it can bear. Nothing can be more expressive and significant than the lady's singing in all the operas she has rendered familiar; and no one will be surprised to hear that the words in which *Faust's* improvised servant defines his occupations on earth, and the sentimental verses in which the course of love is likened to that of the seasons, were trenchted, thanks to the eloquence of the artist's delivery and the charm of her voice, with the full eloquence Hervé could have hoped for. Both numbers were repeated. Mlle. Bonelli, as *Marguerite*, succeeded better in ingratiating herself with the audience than on any other occasion of the season. Mlle. Bonelli sings nicely, and acts with spirit; nor first air and the duet with *Faust*, to not the second, were redemanded, with a peremptoriness admitting of no refusal. M. Juteau personated *Faust* with the redundance of stage-business we have so often had to lay to his charge, but with undeniable effect. Concerning the other parts, we need but say that they were filled by MM. Léouyer, Marous, Julien and Berthon. M. Léouyer wore the uniform of *Valentine*, and M. Marous supplied a capital picture of the coxcomb. The numerous comical incidents of "Le Petit Faust" elicited a good deal of laughter. There is no necessity to enumerate them, for M. Hervé's work has had many representations at the Grand Opera-house two years ago, and was done, in English, some weeks before the original version was produced in this City. "Le Petit Faust" will be played once more this evening. "La Petite Hélène" being the attraction at the matinée. Monday, "Les Cent Vierges" will be brought out.

OBITUARY.

George Palmer Putnam, Publisher.

George Palmer Putnam, the well-known publisher, of this City, died suddenly yesterday afternoon, at about 2 o'clock.

Mr. Putnam, who was the great-nephew of Gen. Israel Putnam, was born at Brunswick, Me., Feb. 7, 1814, and has been prominently known as the author and publisher of many good books. His reputation, of late years, as a publisher, was wide-spread. Mr. Putnam's experience as a book-seller was while junior member of the firm of Wiley & Putnam, a branch of which he established in London, where he resided, from 1839 to 1847. Since the last-named date, he resided in New-York City. Mr. Putnam's literary career commenced at the age of fifteen years, when he issued a volume of *Chronology; or, an Introduction and Index to Universal History, Biography, and Useful Knowledge*. At the age of twenty years, he edited *The Knickerbocker Advertiser*, a monthly periodical, which lived one year. A great variety of works from his pen followed, noticeable among which was his *Manners and Customs of the United States With Portraits*. As a publisher, he was very active—having published upward of 500 volumes of original American literature between 1838 and 1865, which included works by Washington Irving, Fenimmore Cooper, Bryant, Hawthorne, and others. Mr. Putnam's later life has been very busy, and his enterprise has commanded attention from the literary circles of this and neighboring cities.

The Poor Children.

The Children's Aid Society acknowledges the following kind donations received in consequence of recent appeals in the TIMES. Other donations have been personally acknowledged to the generous contributors:

DEC. 20, 1872.

Previously acknowledged in NEW-YORK TIMES.....$8,475 00
Cash.....1 00
"Kelly Hope".....1 00
From a Friend, to aid the little ones.....1 00
"One of the Poor Devils".....1 00
From the Twins.....20 00
F. O. H., Worcester.....5 00
J. W., for poor children's Christmas dinner.....2 00
M., New-Milford, Conn.....20 00
From the Children.....1 00
For Children's Aid Society.....25
Cash.....1 00
Cash.....1 00
A Widow's Mite.....1 00
Cash.....1 00
Jimmy and Franky.....10 00
S. L. E.....5 00
S. S. M.....1 00
W. H. E.....10 00
A. B. S.....2 00
J. P.....10 00
Cash.....10 00
Amsterdam, N. Y.....10 00
C. & C.....10 00
Collection at Home by Lizzie W.....1 00
H. J., Jr.....1 00
J. M. B., for sick poor.....25 00
Total.....$8,550 00

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is a complete newspaper, containing all the NEWS OF THE DAY, as well as interesting literary matter. All the current events of the week are discussed editorially in THE SUNDAY TIMES, and its correspondence from all parts of the world is unusually full and interesting. Its literary criticisms are prepared by competent writers, and its reviews of the new books are fair and impartial. Its market reports are complete, and its financial articles are written by experienced writers. In short, THE SUNDAY TIMES is a thoroughly good newspaper, and is supplied at the low price of FIVE CENTS A COPY.

DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS:

DAILY, per month ..... 60 cents.
DAILY, per year $6 00
SUNDAY, per year 1 50
WEEKLY, per year 1 00

POSTAGE FREE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
No. 41 PARK-ROW, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is a very valuable publication. It contains all the news of the week, and is a complete newspaper in itself. The literary matter is carefully selected, and the reviews of new books are fair and impartial. The market reports are complete, and the financial articles are written by experienced writers. In short, THE SUNDAY TIMES is a thoroughly good newspaper, and is supplied at the low price of FIVE CENTS A COPY.

DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Stocks for the Week Ending Dec. 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12 M. & 1 P. M.

200	Western Union	93¾	100	Erie Preferred	82¾
200	do.	93¾	100	do.	82¾
200	do.	93¾	100	do.	82¾
200	do.	93¾	100	do.	82¾
200	do.	93¾	100	do.	82¾
200	do.	93¾	100	do.	82¾
200	do.	93¾	100	do.	82¾
200	do.	93¾	100	do.	82¾
200	do.	93¾	100	do.	82¾
100	Pacific Mail	76¾	100	do.	82¾
200	do.	76¾	100	do.	82¾
200	do.	76¾	100	do.	82¾
200	do.

OLD HOUSES AND HOMES.

Robert Manning's Century-Old Home on Bridge Street.

Interesting Talk.

Even Tax Laws on Trees as Well as on Houses.

Old people are in the habit of lamenting the degeneracy of the present generation, and declaring that the good old times were much better than these. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that the old houses were better than the new ones. Many of the old houses that are still standing in Boston were built by men who had a pride in their work, and who put into it the best that was in them. Many of the old houses are still in good repair, and will last for many years to come. Some of the new houses that are being built will not last as long as the old ones, and will not be as good to look at. Many of the old houses are full of historical interest, and have been the scenes of many important events in the history of Boston. Many of the new houses are not worth preserving, and will not be missed when they are torn down.

Robert Manning, the author of "Old Houses and Families of Eastern Massachusetts," is a native of Boston, and has lived here all his life. He has taken a great interest in the old houses of Boston, and has written a book about them. He has also written a book about the old houses of Salem, and is now at work on a book about the old houses of Cambridge. He has also written a book about the old houses of Concord, which will be published in the spring. Mr. Manning has lived in the house on Bridge street, which is the subject of this interview, for more than twenty years. He has made a study of

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $847,500

FOR THE

DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND,

UNDER

Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

Pursuant to an act of the Canal Board, by reason of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 21, 1842, and in accordance with section three of article seven of the Constitution, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Comptroller, in the City of Albany, until TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of

Eight Hundred and Forty-seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars.

for which transferable Certificates of Stock, bearing INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD coin of the United States of Congress, at the option of the purchaser, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on account of the Sinking Fund, under section three of article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January in each year, and the principal thereof reimbursable on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin at the office of the Comptroller of the proposed loan, on the first day of December instant.

Purchasers to be liable to deposit the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Albany, Dec. 5, 1872.

ALLEN C. BEACH, Lieutenant-Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller.
O. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES, Treasurer.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Attorney-General.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

THE National Trust COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and specially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. B. NANGAM, President.
R. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS,
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS FOR SALE.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm in the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business Paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

OFFICE CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.,
No. 45 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Central Pennsylvania Coal Company for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1873, at noon.

The stock-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 7th prox.

LOUIS J. SELLEVAE, JR., Secretary.

FROM THIS DATE THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK of Savannah, Ga., will be only authorized agent of the State of Georgia in the City of New-York, where registered State Bonds can be exchanged for coupon Bonds, and coupon Bonds for registered Bonds, and semi-annual coupons cashed at maturity.

H. C. ANGIER, State Treasurer of Georgia.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will take place at the banking house, No. 44 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Dated Oct. 1, 1872, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$500,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of.....$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $500, $1,000, and $5,000 each.
Prices, 99 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 9 BROAD-ST.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer to sell the following:

$41,000 WHITE COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
$25,000 SOUMON COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
$25,000 PULASKI COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
$21,000 ALEXANDER COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
$21,000 CAIRO CITY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
$15,000 CARMI TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
$14,000 GRAYVILLE TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.

The interest on those bonds is paid by the State Treasurer, half in New-York and half in Chicago, and their value, that are made so under an Illinois statute, they are made as safe as State Bonds.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
NO. 70 WILLIAM-ST.

THE CHEAPEST SECURITIES NOW OFFERED.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

JACKSONVILLE, NORTH-WEST-ERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN R.R.

HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, bearing 8 per cent. interest in Gold Coin, and issued at the present standard." Coupons payable in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder. The road is completed from Jacksonville to a junction with the CHICAGO AND ALTON R.R. 72 miles completed, is thoroughly equipped, ENTIRELY PAID FOR, and in full operation; and it is expected the completed portion only that bonds are selling at par and accrued interest. Should this be the case when the remaining portion of the road will be sold at a much higher price, and the bonds will rise proportionately. Subscriptions will be received for a limited amount of the bonds, and reserve the right to close the subscription list at any time without notice. Those whose investigation has been most searching, and who have been longest identified with the Company, and have gone repeatedly over the entire line, WE recommend these bonds to us as ABSOLUTELY PERFECT SECURITY.

Pamphlets and further particulars may be had by applying to GIBSON, CABANOVA & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 56 Exchange-place, New-York.

---

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS

The safest and most remunerative of bond investments.

The annual interest of Kansas School bonds issued to Jan. 1, 1872, $1,500,000, amount commencing Jan. 1, 1873, $150,000.

Circular has been returned.

Prices last for sale bonds sent by

WOOD, OTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS for BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the following Companies, having the traffic guarantee of the Grand Central Railway Company, of Canada, are hereby informed that the same mentioned below have been applied from the Grand Central Railway Company, for the benefit of the Western Railway Company, for the interest of those at no more than par, by which proposals will be received in Canada, until the 15th day of January, 1873, for Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company.....$1,000 25
Detroit, Red River and Minnesota Railroad Company.....2,000 00
Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad Company.....2,000 00

JOSEPH ERIGE, Treasurer, &c.
DEC. 7, 1872. Grand Western Railway Company, of Canada.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LIMITED, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 40 Pine-st.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT IN the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, payable to Mrs. S. Pfost Spotr, for $1,000, No. 1,311, dated Nov. 15, 1872. All persons are requested to "show" cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec. 18, 1872.

ALLEGHENY CITY COMPROMISE BONDS WANTED.

Persons holding Compromise Bonds of the City of Allegheny, Penn., are hereby notified that the SINKING FUND for 1873 will be invested in those Bonds at their Par Value offered.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1873.

D. MACPHERSON,
Treasurer of the City of Allegheny, Penn.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1872.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual settlement with the Insurers, pursuant to which will then be terminated, during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to render an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for returns of premiums, to prevent delay in settling the same.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 257 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1872.

THE ANNUAL SELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 257 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. S. AFGAR, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the American Coaling Company, for the election of selected Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of Hilton, Campbell & Reil, No. 207 Broadway, New-York, on the 27th day of December, 1872, at 3 P. M.

STUART GWYNN, Vice-President.
E. WASHINGTON, Secretary.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 44 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

A. A. HEADLEY, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. B. MEARS, Cashier.

MURRAY HILL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking-house, corner of 3d-av. and 37th-st, on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 1873, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES STRIKER, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 20 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from third January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONGHLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 13, 1872.

FORTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest on the sums of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, and will be paid on, and after the 10th day of January next, on all sums that have remained on deposit for the full time of six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1873.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on TUESDAY from 10 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 3269 and 3271 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight-st.
SIX per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $716,336.97 85.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' Clerks and Others, No. 20 Union-place, corner of Fourteenth-st. Dividend to Jan. 1, 1873, payable Jan. 20, 1873, at following rates per annum, viz.: six per cent. on sums of $5, and not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. on larger sums, not exceeding $5,000.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

DEPOSIT YOUR in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
CAMP FOR CINCINNATI. No. 765 Broadway.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

PERSONAL.

DARING RUSSET FIELD ROSE RETrousse wistful somewhat seraphic.

DIVIDENDS.

$150 SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Jersey City INSURANCE COMPANY.

ORGANIZED 1837.

OFFICE NO. 27 GREENE-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 16, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company have to-day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of EIGHT (8) per Cent. payable on demand.

GOLD.

This Company insures principally dwelling and store-houses. Has no agents outside of the State of New Jersey.

Twenty per cent. of the net earnings of the year ending the 31st day of December next will be added to the Capital Stock.

JAMES KENT, President.
JOHN F. RANDOLPH, Secretary.
CHARLES ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS HAVE THIS day declared a DIVIDEND of THREE AND A HALF (3½) per cent. for the current half year, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th inst. until the 2d proximo.

By order of the Board.

THOMAS DOUGLAS BAGLEY, Treasurer.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
No. 32 Exchange-place, (cor. William-st.),
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR the current half year has this day been declared, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 2d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th instant until the reopening on the 2d proximo.

By order of the Board.

THOMAS DOUGLAS BAGLEY, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR the current half year has this day been declared, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 2d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th inst. until the reopening on the 2d proximo.

By order of the Board.

A. G. EOLSTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 52 AND 54 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of three (3) per cent. out of the earnings of the year, payable on demand. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th inst. until the 2d proximo.

Parties holding Scrip will please present the same for payment on the 2d day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st inst., and reopened on the morning of the 4th day of January.

JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred and Common Stocks of this Company, respectively, payable in gold coin on the 2d day of January, 1873, at the stockholders of record, at the closing of the books, on the 14th inst.

The transfer books will remain open on the morning of the 16th inst.

D. B. RAMSEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1873, OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, at the Second National Bank, No. 191 Broadway, New-York. The coupons from the 1st to the 15th inclusive, must be detached from the bonds and presented for payment.

The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 24th inst. and reopen Jan. 2, 1873.

E. D. LOW, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. free of tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d January proximo.

A. S. AFGAR, Cashier.

NATIONAL HIDE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THE FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 21st inst. until the 1st proximo.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st proximo.

W. R. BREEN, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873. The transfer books will remain closed until the 31st proximo.

C. L. HEWITT, Jr., Cashier.

THE CORNUCOPIA BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1872.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of SIX (6) per Cent. has this day been declared, free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from the above date until the 20th proximo.

HENRY E. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. (4 per cent.) out of the profits of the year, payable Jan. 1, 1873. The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 2, 1873.

JOHN D. WORTH, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 16, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. free of tax, payable Jan. 1, 1873. The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 2, 1873.

JOHN T. BARKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEC. 17, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. free of tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d January proximo.

A. S. AFGAR, Cashier.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Long Island Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st proximo.

D. C. LATTIMORE, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1872.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will close on the 20th inst. and remain closed until the 2d proximo.

R. H. HERMING, Jr., Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIrectors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, free from any tax, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 2, 1873.

ROBERT TAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 52 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from the 15th inst. until the 20th proximo.

HENRY E. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS,
No. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have appointed a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 2d of January, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M., on the 20th inst., and reopened at 10 A. M., on the 2d proximo.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three and one-half per cent. free of tax, payable on the 2d day of January next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 21st inst. until that date.

JNO. T. BAKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEC. 17, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. free of tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d January proximo.

A. S. AFGAR, Cashier.

NATIONAL HIDE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 21st inst. until the 1st proximo.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st proximo.

W. R. BREEN, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873. The transfer books will remain closed until the 31st proximo.

C. L. HEWITT, Jr., Cashier.

THE CORNUCOPIA BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1872.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of SIX (6) per Cent. has this day been declared, free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from the above date until the 20th proximo.

HENRY E. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. (4 per cent.) out of the profits of the year, payable Jan. 1, 1873. The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 2, 1873.

JOHN D. WORTH, Cashier.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON, AND HENDERSON RAILROAD OF 1871.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1873, for the Mortgage Bonds of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company of 1871 will be paid in gold by E. P. Jones & Co., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

T. W. PIERCE, President.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid on and after Jan. 1, 1873.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due Jan. 1, 1873, on the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company first mortgage bonds will be paid on and after June 1, 1873, on the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ADHESIVE POST-AGE STAMPS.

POSTMASTER DEPARTMENT,
Dec. 13, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited from and received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 24th day of January, 1873, for furnishing Postage Stamps for a term of four years, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1873.

QUALITY OF STAMPS.

The stamps must be furnished, subject to the approval of the Department, from steel plates, engraved in the highest style of the art of steel-engraving, and printed in such colors as may be selected by the Department, on the best and most approved manner, equal in every respect to the stamps now in use, from paper of the best quality suitable for the purpose, and gummed with a good quality of adhesive gum, manufactured in such manner that each separate stamp can be readily detached and used the moment it is moistened, and yet not so as to prevent them from adhering to each other; the stamps to be furnished with all reasonable dispatch, in such quantities as may be ordered by the Department to fill the requisitions of Postmasters throughout the United States.

STYLE OF STAMPS.

The style of the stamps shall be submitted to the Department, and to provide against any and all changes of manufacture, as to paper, gum, and color, the Department may, at any time during the continuance of the contract, require the contractor to furnish an additional quantity of stamps not exceeding one-quarter of the amount of any one requisition.

PACKING.

Stamps to be transmitted by sea routes must be securely packed in boxes lined with tin, and strapped to secure manila paper; all other stamps must be packed in strong pasteboard boxes, secured in a manner to prevent any loss, and each package to be inclosed in strong manila envelopes, on the quantity and denomination of stamps contained in each package being plainly marked thereon.

DELIVERY OF QUANTITY REQUIRED.

The number of stamps issued, and to be issued during the four years embraced by the present contract, is estimated at two billion seventy-five million; the average yearly issue being eight hundred million, the average yearly increase being eighty-five hundred per cent.

For the next four years to be contracted for, at the annual increase, two billion eight hundred and fifty million stamps will be required.

It cannot be guaranteed how much the issue will be increased under this advertisement, but it is expected that the issue required by the Department during the continuance of the contract will not exceed the amount which any force during its regular business hours can manufacture, or in addition to the ordinary appropriations for working expenses of the Department, the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act to reorganize the Post-Office Department," approved June 8, 1872, which authorizes the Postmaster-General to employ such additional force as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the law, and to fix the compensation therefor, provides for certain incidental expenses of the Department and officers of the Government, and for other purposes," United States Treasurer and Washington City (each denomination), approved March 3, 1873, and the joint resolution of March 3, 1873, which authorizes that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture agreed to in such contract, and the same may be sued for in the name of the United States, in any Court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made shall fail to execute the contract, the next lowest responsible bidder shall be notified, and the award may be awarded to him, provided, however, that such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation contained herein, as if it were the original party to whom the award was made.

The Department will also provide that at any time during the continuance of the contract the direction where it is to be transported may be changed by the Postmaster-General, and that the contractor shall furnish to the postmasters designated by the Postmaster-General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

EXTENSION.

Should the interests of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding six months, by order of the Postmaster-General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible persons.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand stamps, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement, and also the price per thousand stamps made specially for furnished by the Department, and the name of the nearest market, and address of the postmaster to be addressed, as the Department may direct.

Proposals for Postage Stamps," and addressed to the Hon. Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING for the Department of Public Instruction for the year 1873 will be received at the office of the Clerk, corner Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 12 M. Samples may be seen at the office. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids, if deemed best for the public interest so to do.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR.,
EDWARD C. JENKINS,
NATHANIEL SANDS,
Committee on By-laws and Printing.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLAER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MANtel working works, Nos. 339 and 341 Eighth-av. Marbles and mantels of the latest and most fashionable designs, either in marble mantelpieces, monuments, or pieces that defy composition. Marble turning for the trade.

POLISHED GRANITE MONUMENTS in fact and bona, from $5 upward, on board ship for any port of the country. Granite in any quantity in the rough. Plans and prices free from JOHN W. LEGGE, Sculptor, Aberdeen, Scotland.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. R. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MESSRS. S. W. GREEN & CO., SUCcessors to DENSON RAILROAD OF 1871, respectfully call the attention of their patrons and the public generally to their stock of choice old Brandies, Wines, and Liquors, many of which were imported by our predecessors (Messrs. J. and S. Denson), and are guaranteed to be pure. Orders and inquiries from the trade to be found on the London market. Our stock of teas and groceries is the choicest that the China and Japan markets can afford. Please call and examine.

METALS.

THOMAS A. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 203 PEARL-STREET,
NEW-YORK.

RAILROADS.

NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:30, 9:00 (Ex.), 11:00 A. M., 12:30 (Accom. from Harlem), 4:00 (Ex.), 5:00 (Accom.), 6:00 (Accom.), 8:00 P. M. (Sun. only, 5:00 P. M.).

For Hartford, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Springfield, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Millerton, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Millbrook and Stockport, 9:00 A. M.

For Fishkill, Newburgh and Roseburgh, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

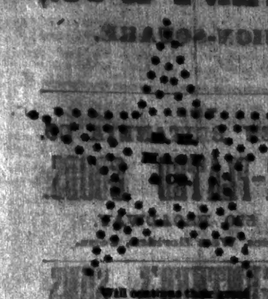
For Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Hudson, Catskill, Athens and Albany, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Rhinebeck, Hudson, Catskill, Athens and Albany, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Chatham, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Bridgeport, Derby, Ansonia, Birmingham, Naugatuck, Waterbury, Winsted, Litchfield, Canaan, Pittsfield, Adams, North Adams, Troy, Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Montreal, Ogdensburg, and Rouse's Point

DRY GOODS.



Santa Claus

AND

Toys,

—OF—

DOLLS,

AND

HOLIDAY FANCY GOODS

—OF—

CHRISTMAS.

Acknowledged by everybody to be the

Largest and Finest Exhibition of HOLIDAY GOODS

ever seen in this country.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

BLACK CRÊPE SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

SILKS,

SATINS, BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS, &c.

We have made such large reductions in the prices of the above goods that a comparison with the prices of other houses will demonstrate that we are offering unusual inducements.

BRADBURY BROS.,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,

One door below Bleecker-st.

DRESS GOODS.

Purchasers looking for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS IN DRESS AND SILK MATERIALS,

Are respectfully invited to examine our goods before selecting, as during the present week we are selling

FANCY CLASS MATERIALS AT LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES.

BRADBURY BROS.,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,

One door below Bleecker-st.

For the Holidays.

LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

LACES, TIES, COLLARS, GLOVES,

And every description of fancy articles at prices that place

A SUITABLE HOLIDAY GIFT

Within the reach of every one.

BRADBURY BROS.,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,

One door below Bleecker-st.

FURS! FURS!!

A large assortment of FURS, FUR TRIMMINGS, &c., which we offer at a small commission and consequently MUCH LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.

N.B.—Store open every evening during the holidays.

BRADBURY BROS.,

Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery.

SANTA CLAUS,

TOYS! DOLLS!

AT THE GREAT EAST SIDE ESTABLISHMENT

E. RIDLEY & SON,

For the Convenience of their Customers during the Holiday Season will be open until 9 o'clock every evening for the transaction of business.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 509, 511, 511 1-2 Grand-st.; Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.

First Block East From the Bowery.

OPEN EVENINGS.

SANTA CLAUS

HAS GIVEN SPECIAL DIRECTIONS THAT OUR ESTABLISHMENT WILL REMAIN OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL

CHRISTMAS,

FOR THE SPECIAL BENEFIT OF HIS NUMEROUS PATRONS.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

CANTRELL,

NOS. 230 AND 242 4TH-AV.

ALL KINDS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES,

MISSES AND CHILDREN,

AT

POPULAR PRICES.

AUCTION SALES.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

Salesroom Nos. 16 Chambers and 17 Reade-sts.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

AT SALESROOMS, THIS DAY,

At 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,

Nos. 16 Chambers and 17 Reade-sts.

UNCLAIMED PACKAGES—Per steamer Wells, Fargo & Co—1 box, marked Bank of New-York; 1 M. Stockholm; 1 M. Commission; 1 do.; Brewster & Co.; 1 do.; Hoffman & Co.; 1 do.; H. S. & A. Lee; 1 do.; W. Dietz; 1 do.; Bailey & Co.; 1 do.; Bailey & Co.; 1 do.; Bailey & Co.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A small failure was announced in the New-York Stock Exchange yesterday. "Short of Erie" was the cause.

Justice Bixby, yesterday, held Thomas Freed to bail for trial for keeping a policy-shop at No. 621 Third-avenue.

Bishop Potter will consecrate St. Thomas' Chapel, in Sixteen-street, near Third-avenue, today, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Edward Dowdall, while intoxicated, on Thursday night, fell down a flight of stairs at No. 240 East Thirty-first-street, and died yesterday from injuries then received.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Cox, William Dayton was held for trial in $400 bail, on a charge of keeping a policy-shop at No. 220 Sixth-avenue.

Mr. Wm. L. Kingsley delivered his usual semi-weekly morning lecture on "France" yesterday, in the lecture-room of Association Hall, to an audience composed mainly of ladies.

A committee of French socialists has been formed, so, make arrangements for a banquet, the proceeds of which are to go as a fund in aid of the widows and orphans of the Paris Commune.

Mary Miller, a colored woman, twenty years of age, attempted suicide yesterday at No. 128 South Fifth-avenue, by swallowing a quantity of laudanum. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The distribution of semi-annual certificates to the pupils of Grammar School No. 42, Female Department, took place yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of the parents and friends of the children.

John McDonald, of No. 54 King-street, who was arrested as an accomplice of Emile Fourgeo, charged with stealing 3,000 cigars from Harry Hill's saloon, was held for trial, yesterday, at Jefferson Market Police Court.

Col. John Hay delivered a lecture last evening at Association Hall, entitled "Daybreak in Spain." He asserted that monarchy is fast dying there, and that the recent insurrection is the first throe of retrogression but of re-burning life.

James Wilson, a well-known pickpocket, was committed by Justice Scott, yesterday, in default of bail, on a charge of stealing a watch worth $100 from Julius Zeller, of No. 94 Allen-street, while riding on the rear platform of a Second-avenue car.

A meeting of the Working Men's Union was held last evening, Mr. Peter Daly in the chair. The officers for the ensuing year were nominated, and a discussion followed on new bills to be presented to the Legislature in behalf of the working men.

The German Republican Central Committee, Wm. Gallmann presiding, held its closing meeting at the Tenth Assembly Rooms, last night, when a report of the Committee of Organization was adopted, embracing a plan of reorganization for 1873.

James Little, thirty years of age, died yesterday at the Reception Hospital, in Ninety-ninth-street. While suffering from delirium tremens, on Wednesday night, he jumped from a window of the third story of his residence, No. 461 West Forty-second-street.

Judge Larremore, of the Court of Common Pleas, has decided that William M. Tweed, Jr., as receiver of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, is under obligations to pay the tax assessed on the personal property of the Company, amounting to $6,436 76.

Yesterday morning three young roughs named Edward Carey, Chas. Murray, and Wm. McCabey, forced open the shutter of the liquor-store, No. 540 Metrotrest. They were surprised by officers of the Nineteenth Precinct, and were yesterday held in $1,500 bail each.

Terrance Dolan, whose infant son recently died from the effect of burns, made affidavit at the Coroner's office, yesterday, that while he was intoxicated on the 9th inst., he allowed the child to fall from his arms to the stove. Dolan was reprimanded and discharged.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of Mrs. Charlotte Gregory, who was fatally burned by a kerosene explosion, yesterday rendered a verdict against the grocer who sold the oil, A. P. Flanders, of No. 129 Sixth-avenue, the fluid having been found on chemical test to be far below the legal standard.

The argument on the admissibility of the evidence of Mrs. Mary Morilla Mumford, as to her having heard Miss. Jamel say that she had had an illegitimate son, was concluded yesterday in the case of Jamel vs. Jamel, but Surrogate Tracy reserved his decision on the point until Monday, to which time the Court adjourned.

The sale of goods seized for violation of the revenue laws was commenced by John H. Draper & Co. at their stores, No. 113 Pearl-street, yesterday morning. The articles disposed of were of a miscellaneous character, such as umbrellas, laces, dry goods, cigars, liquors, &c. The attendance was quite large.

A civil service examination for the office of Clerk in the Sub-Treasury was held, yesterday, in the Custom-house, Mr. Atkinson, of the Sub-Treasury, conducted the examination. There were seventeen applicants examined for the position, which is worth $2,000 per year. The name of the successful candidate has not yet been announced.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Cox, Charles Post, No. 846 Third-avenue; John G. Botolfes, No. 37 St. Mark's-place; Israel Boehm, No. 377 West Thirty-second-street; Wm. Gallagher, No. 26 Carmine-street, and Gerry Walker, No. 89 West Twenty-fifth-street, were fined in sums varying from $5 to $10 for recklessly driving steams.

The Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute met last evening, Prof. Tillman in the chair. Mr. S. V. Morrison exhibited a model of Blake's ore crusher. Dr. Isaac Carey exhibited and explained the uses of a new watch-motor. The discussion of the subject of the improvements of the piers and docks in New-York City was resumed, in which Hyde, Hodgins, Thos. Roosevelt, Gardner and Pabst, took active part.

BROOKLYN.

Within the past few days several cases of small-pox have appeared in the Eastern District, three of which terminated fatally.

Justice Pratt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted the mandamus applied for by Capt. George W. Averill, directing the Board of Supervisors to proceed to erect an armory at Greenpoint.

Officer Hallman, of the Ninth Precinct, was tried, yesterday, before the Police Commissioners, on a charge of playing cards in a Meeker-avenue saloon when he ought to have been on duty. He was fined ten days' pay.

The Republican primaries in Brooklyn have resulted in the complete triumph of the regular Republican ticket headed by Messrs. Jourdan, Tracy, and Dutcher. The opposition party only elected 20 delegates out of 135.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Supervisors of Westchester County have passed the act by which all that part of the dase town of Yonkers lying south of the southerly line of the City of Yonkers, is erected into a new and separate town by the name of King's Bridge.

Efforts are being made to secure the services of Rev. W. A. Lee, who has just relinquished his charge of a Presbyterian church in Michigan, to supply the pulpit of a Presbyterian church as Sing Sing during the absence of the regular pastor, Rev. Mr. Pirsner, who has gone to Europe for the benefit of his health.

A Presbyterian church has been organized at Katonah, with Dr. J. F. Chapman and Mr. J. M. Conrad as elders. Wm. H. Rogerieau, John J. Wood, and Joseph Banks have been elected trustees. The congregation meet for the present in Avery's Hall. No stated pastor has yet been elected, but the pulpit is supplied alternately by Rev. Mr. Hancock, of Mount Kisco, Rev. Mr. Gray, of South Salem, and Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of South East.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County Police Commissioners propose reducing the expenses of the force and limiting the annual cost to $31,000.

LONG ISLAND.

Almquist, the alleged wife-poisoner, was yesterday admitted to bail by City Judge Pearce, of Long Island City.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fifty-nine cases of small-pox occurred in Newark during the month ending on the 15th. Of this number thirteen were fatal.

The funeral of John Taylor, the well-known sporting man, who died at his residence at Greenville on Thursday afternoon, will take place to-morrow.

Thomas Colley, charged some time since with abducting Mary Coyne from Newark and removing her to Chicago, yesterday returned to the former city and was arraigned. He was held by Justice Mills in default of $1,500.

Yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the clothing-store of Moses Newman, at Jackson and Perry streets, Newark, and before it could be called in the building and stock were damaged to the amount of $2,000.

The case of Henry W. Drayton, charged with smuggling boxes of the Cunard steamers, was, yesterday, again before United States Commissioner Muirhead, of Jersey City, but was postponed until Jan. 3, because of the absence of counsel.

The Philadelphia train due at Jersey City at 5 o'clock last evening was with an accident at the Washington-street crossing in that city. As the train moved into the depot the locomotive was overboard over from it, but not rapidly enough to spend the train and the two colored

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the locomotive and steamed, car being thrown from the track. No one was injured, but the delay was considerable.

The Jersey City Citizens' Committee has agreed to recommend that Farley be elected mayor at the general election this September. A committee of fifty, one from each ward, will be appointed to-night to canvass the city. All cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants may so elect.

The jury in the case of Walter Kanipe, Michael Kanipe, and William Smith, members of the Town Committee of Union Township, Hudson County, charged with violence to voters in making canvass votes for Patrick O'Connor, a contestor, at a town meeting on Thursday night, brought in a verdict of not guilty. The accused were discharged.

The human head found at the Communipaw Docks on Thursday, still remains at the Jersey City Morgue, with no possibility of identifying it. Dr. Hunt, the County Physician, is of the opinion that the head has been forcibly severed from the body; and there seems now no reason to believe that it belongs to the body or any of the dismembered remains found here by the Davenport explosion, while the former has leave little doubt that death has been a violent one.

G. F. TRAIN IN PRISON.

The Editor and Publisher of the Irish "Lagan" Arrested for Stealing a Miscellaneous Sheet.

George Francis Train and John Wesley Nichols were arrested into yesterday afternoon on a charge of publishing an obscene and blasphemous sheet called the *Irish Lagan*. Mr. Anthony J. Comstock, who was instrumental in suppressing *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly* was the complainant on this occasion. Train and Nichols were indicted by the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The warrants were handed to Capt. Byrne, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for execution. Nichols is a Broadway photographer, and at his place the paper was published. He is only twenty-three years of age, and but recently became acquainted with Train. He was arrested while superintending the removal of a cart-load of copies of the *Lagan* from his place. The cart was followed to No. 46 Greene-street and the contents seized. A few minutes before his arrest he despatched a messenger to Train, and the former was followed to No. 319 West Twenty-second-street by Capt. Byrne, Detective Hamilton, and Officer Toune. On entering the house they found Train in the parlor, and quietly seated at their business. He made no resistance, but was exceedingly violent and blasphemous in his language on the way to the Station-house, declaring that his paper was not obscene, and its object was the refutation and suppression of the Bible. In company with Nichols he was locked up in one of the cells of the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house in Mercer-street, to await a hearing before Judge Ingraham, who issued the warrants. The *Irish Lagan* was first started in Omaha, where it was suppressed, and its notorious originator removed its sphere to New-York. The number seized is the fifth published in this City. It consists mainly of Train's letters of condolence to Woodhull and Claflin while in prison, and denunciations of the Fifteenth Precinct police for their incarceration quietly, and says that he is too much accustomed to "battle" life to mind this.

John Mitchel on Ireland. From the Standpoint of a Protestant Irishman.

At the meeting of the Liberal Club last evening, Mr. John Mitchel delivered a lecture upon Froude and the Irish question, from the standpoint of an Irish Protestant. At the outset he objected to having the question considered as a matter of creed, as Father Burke and others persist in doing. It was a political question between England and Ireland merely. The speaker did not wish to harrow up the feelings of his audience by a narrative of his people's sufferings, nor to vituperate against the Saxon, but simply to show that Froude had borne false witness against the Irish upon some points. Granting that the English were forced by circumstances, as Froude says, to take charge of Ireland, so try to exterminate their religion, and to floc and banish priests, Froude had, the speaker said, falsified history. From the dark picture he drew of the Irish people he excepted the Irish Protestants; but the speaker, as a Protestant, said that they wanted none of his sympathy, but to be placed on an equality with their brethren. The revolutionists whom Froude condemned were all Protestants; Henry Grattan, Wolf Tone, Tandy, the Emmets, the good Lord Edward, were all Irish Protestants, and William Smith O'Brien was a pensioner on the back by Froude as a son of deputy Britain, Russell. The lecturer then took up the history of the old-logued massacre of 1641, to impeach Mr. Froude's conclusions. He referred to the celebrated forty folios of depositions, which Froude quoted without hinting that any one ever doubted them, and many of the affidavits to the amusement of his auditors. By them it appeared that 154,000 Protestants had been killed in Ulster, where, the speaker said, there were no more than 30,000 Protestants altogether. Mr. Mitchel, amid much laughter, read the extraordinary affidavit of Maxwell, the Dean of Tyrone, who was made Bishop for his swearing. He also alluded to Sir John Temple's book, contending that it was prepared just as the depositions were, to furnish a pretense for the wholesale confiscation of Irish lands. Although Sir John Temple was afterward ashamed of his own book and tried to suppress it, yet, the speaker said, Froude quotes it as good authority. At the conclusion of, and during his address, Mr. Mitchel was applauded.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Cattle very quiet; receipts, 1,200 head; a few medium to good Shipping Steers sold at $4 20@4 50; Texans at $3 10@3 25; shipments yesterday, 94 head. Live Hogs strong; receipts, 12,000 head; sales of mixed range at $3 50@3 60, mostly at $3 50@3 55; shipments, 2,000 head.

HOLIDAY HATS.—In purchasing your hat for the holidays, at 415 Broadway, opposite the Fifth-avenue Hotel, don't fail to inspect his stock of Fancy Furs, which offers a rare opportunity for the selection of suitable gifts for your lady friends.

"DIGESTION."—"Cod Liver Oil invigorates the digestion," and improves the character of the blood. HEALEY & CALDWELL'S is perfectly pure and palatable.

Passengers Arrived.

By steam-ship Merrimack, from Rio Janeiro.—Wm. Bliss, Albert Bliss, Henry Bliss, Jr., U. S. N., Antonio Lopez Pombo, Robert F. Jones, Antonio O. Y. Jones, Jose M. Fraxio, Wm. V. V. Lederwood, Miss Blanche Rosecrans, Miss Josephine Young and child, Miss Mary Wade, Miss Lucy Wade, Mrs. M. Mead, James Nesbitt, Wm. Dent, Miss. Antonette C. Gibson, Jose Martins, Col. Wm. A. Stewart.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun Rises.....7:21 | Sun sets.....4:33 | Moon rises.....10:19
Sandy Hook, 12:03 | Gov. Island, 12:32 | Hell Gate.....2:14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Dec. 27.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Eureka, (Japanese,) Aitken Yokohama, Westray & Gibbs; California, (Br.,) Crier, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Bros.; City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Dyer, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Vindana, Bowers, Baltimore; Neptune, Baker, Boston.

Ships Forward Ho, (Br.,) Wade, Melbourne, N. S. W.; Moeller & Gumpel; Carrollton, Bosworth, San Francisco, Cal., Funch & Co.

Barks Best Loddon, (Br.,) Williams, Dunedin and Auckland, R. W. Cameron & Co.; Seaside, (Ger.,) Meyer, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Wm. Mason, (Br.,) Churchill, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Eva, (Br.,) Peary, Baltic, A. E. Outerbridge; Formingen, (Den.,) Berry, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Edye & Co.; Hannah, (Ger.,) Thiel, Antwerp, Schuchardt & Co.

Brigs J. Howland Ryder, Kinsman, Jamaica, A. E. Solomon & Co.; Independence, (Hal.,) Wessels, Marseilles, James Henry, Albertson, (Nsw.,) Anderson, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Lillian, Griffin, Fernandina; Monester, (Scow.,) Dahle, Providence, Funch, Edye & Co.; Trade Wind, Iverrbaun, Baltimore; E. M. Woodward, Bailey, St. Marcus.

Arrived.

Steam-ships Montmorenci, Wall, Rio de Janeiro Dec. 9, Bahia 10th, Pernambuco Dec. 1, Para 6th, and St. Thomas 14th, with mdse and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steamship Holsatia, (H. G.,) Burmeyer, Hamburg Dec. 4, via Havre 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Ville, F. Clyde, Savannah, Philadelphia, Pierce, Fox & Co.—Put into fish port with fresh fish and sailed away.

Ship Doctor Bartol, (B. C.,) Beckwith, Hamburg 56 da., with mdse. and 250 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the tug to Robert's dock, to land the sick. Off the Fifth-avenue Hotel, 26th inst., had 2 deaths—1 adult and 2 children.

Bark Trois d'Unions, (of Turk's Island,) Seller, Demerara, 21 da., with mdse to Lawrence & Co.—Consigned to E. Mudrey, Jr. Had fine weather; was 4 da. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Abeona, Hamilton, of and from Glasgow 32 days, with mdse. and had among seventy gales; was 20 da. W. of the Banks.

Brig J. S. Hunter, (of Tarrytown, N. Y.,) Howard, Matanzas, 15 da., with sugar to order; was 5 da. N. of Cardenas, Bermuda, & Co. Had a succession of strong W. gales in the English Channel; from the southern passage. Had lost mizzen rigging, with sails, and had main boom broken in two. Reported, Dec. 19, lat. 39, lon. 70, spoke Richard McCully, seaman, a native of Tarrytown, N. Y., aged 19 years, fell from the fore-room overboard, and was drowned. Dec. 19, lat. 39, lon. 70, spoke bark Hannah, (Br. Ger.) from Antwerp, for Baltimore, 20 da. out.

Bark New-York, Gibbs, Pensacola Nov. 21, with lumber to C. M. Mayer & Co.—vessel to Herland, Dumont & Co.

Brig Annie Gertner, (of Castine,) Hatch, Demerara 29 da., with sugar and molasses to Tenyoroft & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had fine weather to lat. 39 N., from thence strong N. E. and N. W. gales; was 6 da. N. of Hatteras; Dec. 20, lat. 36, lon. 72, saw bark Francis, bound N.; Dec. 23, lat. 34, lon. 73 30, saw schr. Simon Wooden, standing S. W.

Brig Alma, (H. Sa.,) Pinkerd, Kennebec Sept. 27, with old rags to Muller, Trai & Co.—vessel to Underhill & Co.

Clearing-Out Sale

Of the Clockmock Stock in New-York, of

CLOCKS AND BRONZES.

HOWARD & CO.

Offer their Entire Stock at Great Sacrifice at

20 Per Cent. Discount.

Compare these goods and prices with any others in the market.

Not a piece of imitation in the whole assortment; all

REAL BRONZE,

from the best fabricants of Paris, selected by Mr. Howard in person.

NO OLD STOCK.

Everything New and Desirable.

The collection includes many rich

Clocks and Clock Sets,

Some of which have been opened this week.

All marked in plain figures, from which a deduction of

20 PER CENT.

will be made.

HOWARD & CO.,

No. 865 Broadway,

Five doors above Union-square.

STEINWAY

Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.

First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor.

Warerooms Made, Warrs. 1867.—Paris, 1867.

The most perfectly arranged and the largest Piano Manufactory in the World.

One Piano Every Working Hour.

Ten Pianos Every Day.

Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogues Sent Free on Application.

Old Pianos taken in exchange, and a fine assortment of second-hand Steinway Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, also those of other makers, constantly on hand, and for sale cheap.

STEINWAY & SONS, Warerooms.

STEINWAY HALL,

Nos. 109 & 111 East 14th-st., N. Y.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

MICROSCOPES,

AND OTHER VALUABLE AND USEFUL ARTICLES AT LOW FIGURES.

James W. Queen & Co.,

OPTICIANS, NO. 924 BROADWAY.

A GOOD SUBJECT.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH for January contains matters interesting and important to all readers. Its title should read "What My Comrade Ought Me to" Keep Mirrors; will enlighten both sexes; Holiday Desire, What to Select and How to Choose; a family article, leading to luxurious and healthful food; Dress of Us, attired Women; Three Classes of American Boys, with Illustrations; Vegetarian Physiology, with Illustrations; Ages and Voice; Old Clean and Cure; Scientific; Reconcilies; Health of Teachers; Women Doctors. In answer to correspondents, we are told "How to Feed the Baby;" Gray Hairs; Skin Diseases; Milk-sick Fever and Ague; Magnetic Writers; Controlling with Excellent Health Lessons; smoking Odd Fish; Headache; Cramps; Lumbago; Heartburn; Dyspepsia; Neuralgia; Palpitation; Injury Mixed; Cures and Diseases; Bowel Complaints; Constipation; Ulcers, &c.; with remarks on "Fashion and Mercenary," making a capital number with which to begin the new volume and the new year. Price 15 cents, or $1 a year. Newsmen have it. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH

is a new and thoroughly practical Health Journal. Its teachings are based on HYGIENIC PRINCIPLES, presenting the best interests of the individual, the Nation, and the Race. THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH is independent of medical schools or sects, and seeks only to teach the secret "HOW TO LIVE" in accordance with the Laws of Life and Health. Will you have it?

DON'T

Whisper It!

But all should understand that the

DOUBLE LOCK STITCH

Sewing-Machines

FOR A

"Holiday Present"

Are the Most Reliable, Easiest Running, Handsomest, and Best Adapted to the Wide Range of Family Sewing.

A MACHINE will be furnished for every RESPONSIBLE PARTIES with or without (machine) attachments at their residence or place of business.

Warerooms: { 625 BROADWAY, cor. 20th-st., N.Y. (Immediately.) { 2,220 3d-AVE., cor. 125th-st., and 295 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

OLD MACHINES OF OTHER MAKES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

AGENTS WANTED.

P. S.—Will remove early in 1873 to our New Building, corner of Broadway and 14th-st., New-York.

FREEMAN & BURR,

CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,

Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st., N. Y.,

THE STOCK FOR FALL AND WINTER is of immense extent and variety. As usual it embraces all the most desirable styles and fabrics for all ages and sizes.

☞ Facilities for FINE CUSTOM WORK unsurpassed. ANY garment made to measure at a few hours' notice.

OVERCOATS, $8, $10.
OVERCOATS, $15, $20.
OVERCOATS, $30, $40.
BUSINESS SUITS, $15, $20.
BUSINESS SUITS, $25, $30.
BUSINESS SUITS, $35, $40.
DRESS SUITS, $20, $25.
DRESS SUITS, $30, $40.
DRESS SUITS, $50, $60.
BOYS' SUITS, $5, $6.
BOYS' SUITS, $10, $15.
BOYS' SUITS, $20, $30.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $4, $5.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $10, $12.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $15, $20.

ORDERS. FREEMAN & BURR'S NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, of which everybody avail themselves, enables persons in all parts of the country to order clothing direct from them, with the certainty of receiving the same perfect fit attained by personal measurement.

BY MAIL.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, Samples of goods, prices, and fashion sheet, SENT FREE on application.

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

MEN'S, BOYS',

AND

CHILDREN'S

READY-MADE

CLOTHING

AND

Furnishing Goods.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,

NOS. 75 AND 77 BOWERY,

NEAR CANAL-ST.

$500,000 DISTRIBUTION

GRANDEST SCHEME OF THE AGE.

10,000 Cash Gifts, $500,000.

CAPITAL GIFT, $100,000.

$100,000 FOR ONLY $10.

By authority of a special act of the Legislature of March 16, 1871, the

THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

for the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, is hereby announced to come off in the great hall of the Public Library Building, at Louisville, Ky., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1873,

At this time the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will be employed, and the enormous sum of

$500,000 in Currency

will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders in 10,000 Gifts, every one of which will be cash.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
10 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	10,000
20 Cash Gifts of 500 each	10,000
50 Cash Gifts of 100 each	5,000
100 Cash Gifts of 100 each	10,000
150 Cash Gifts of 100 each	15,000
250 Cash Gifts of 50 each	12,500
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash.	$500,000

The object of this THIRD GIFT CONCERT is the enlargement and endowment of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, which, by the act of 1871 authorizing the concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. To provide means for this magnificent and praiseworthy undertaking One Hundred Thousand Tickets, and no more, will be sold at the following prices:

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; and Quarters, $2 50. Eleven Whole Tickets for $100; 23 for $200; 34 for $300; 113 for $1,000; 226 for $2,000; 339 for $3,000; 1,130 for $10,000; $10,000 for $50,000; $20,000 for $100,000. No person can have more than $200 worth of tickets at a time.

This Third Gift Concert will be conducted like the first, under the supervision given, and full particulars of the mode of drawing the gifts and paying them, and everything necessary to a thorough understanding of the matter, from A to Z, will be given in the form of a circular, which will be sent to all who apply, free of cost, in any one who wants it.

The entire management of the Concert is in the hands of the Trustees of the PUBLIC LIBRARY, appointed by the Legislature, to wit: HON. THOS. H. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom all communications pertaining to the Gift Concert should be addressed, as follows:

H. T. DURRETT, President P. L. K.

JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary P. L. K.

Tickets are now ready for sale, and all orders for same, or applications for agencies, circulars, inventions, &c., will meet with prompt attention when addressed to me as below directed.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Kentucky,
Louisville, Ky.

WARD'S,

JUST RECEIVED

FROM PARIS,

LATEST STYLES

SCARF-RINGS,

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and

SLEEVE-BUTTONS.

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CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 34TH-ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, OPERA and FIELD-GLASSES, MAGIC LANTERNS, &c., &c., at REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES PRENTICE, No. 106 Nassau-st.

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ELECTRO-PLATED WARE

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TEA AND DINNER SETS,

FRUIT AND CAKE STANDS,

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Beautiful in Design, and of the Finest Finish.

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WARM OVERCOATS

FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

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GENTS AND BOYS.

The Duke of Argyll, Matthew Arnold, Max Müller, Frederick Harrison, Charles Kingsley, Arthur Helps, Geo. Macdonald, Owen Meredith, Lord Houghton, Robert Buchanan, Prof. Fawcett, Prof. Huxley, Prof. Tyndall, Julia Kavanagh, Miss Thackeray, Frances Power Cobbe, Jean Ingelow, Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Craik, Mrs. Lynn Linton, and the distinguished authors listed, represented on the pages of

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A weekly magazine of sixty-four pages. THE LIVING AGE gives more than

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double-column octavo pages of reading matter yearly, forming four handsome volumes. It presents in an unabridged form, and in the most convenient style, the best productions of the world's most eminent living authors in the weekly issues, and with a satisfactory completeness attempted by no other publication, the best thought, information, and discussion from the entire body of Foreign Periodical literature.

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In addition to the productions of the leading British authors, and in possession of the place of the leading first-class literary publication, THE LIVING AGE has long been unrivalled in the richness of its translations from the most prominent French periodicals and journals. Each week some of the most prominent, translated expressly for it, of those charming Paris feuilleton novelist and humorist, Erckmann-Chatrian, Victor Cherbuliez, Edmond About, Jules Sandeau, Henri Conscience, and Count Alexis de Valon, and half-century, Elie Berthet, Xavier Marmier, Mme. Emile de Girardin, Jules Janin, Theophile Gautier, Henri Rochefort, Francisque Sarcey, Louis Enault, Alexandre Dumas, Victor Hugo